THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. ROLAND S. MORRIS, AT THE TOMB OF JAPAN'S FIRST ENBOY TO THE UNITED STATES

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME EIGHT MARCH, 1918 NUMBER TWELVE

AMERICA SIXTY YEARS AGO

By R. OTOBA

(MR. OTOBA ACCOMPANIED LORD SHIMMI BUZEN, JAPAN'S FIRST ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES)

SOME time ago Mr. Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Lord Shimmi Buzen Masaoki in the compound of the Gwansho temple, Tokyo suburbs, and laid a wreath on the grave of Japan's first envoy to the United States, offering prayer and incense. The incident recalls to mind the United States of some sixty years ago when the first embassy to America set forth, and also revives the memory of a man who had practically passed into oblivion. The flags of America and Japan draped over the great gate of the temple to welcome the American Ambassador betokened the good feeling that has prevailed between America and Japan since the days of their first intercourse; while all the neighbouring houses displayed the same signals of friendship.

The Governor of Tokyo read an address of welcome to Mr. Morris and the priests of the temple recited sutras and chanted masses in connection with the visit of the American Ambassador; while Mr. Shimmi Masayasu, a grandson of the first envoy to America, joined in the ceremony by burning incense before the ancestral tomb, followed by Mr. Morris. The occasion was honoured by the presence of a very distinguished company, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kaneko and Baron Sakatani.

A careful diary was kept of the journey of the first Japanese envoy to the United States, written by me, as one who accompanied the embassy, and from this I beg to make some extacts that may prove interesting as a reflection of the impressions America made on the Japanese of sixty years ago.

We set out for the United States in our native costume, most of us being dressed as samurai, with our old-time topknots. My diary opens on the 18th of January, 1860, of the old calendar, when Lord Shimmi Buzen and his suite of 77 Japanese embarked on the American warship Pohattan in Shinagawa bay, and arrived at San Francisco on the 9th of March, having rounded Cape Horn. On March 25th we entered the city of Washington. But it must be remembered that there are two months of March in this portion of the diary; the March when we entered San Francisco was the month of the old Japanese calendar, but we reached Washington in the March of the new calendar. On the 21st of April the embassy visited Philadelphia and got to New York on the 28th of the same

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month. On May 13th the embassy sailed for home on the American warship Niagara, passed round the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th of June, and, crossing the Indian Ocean, arrived at Yokohama on the 28th of September, proceeding from Shinagawa bay to Yedo.

The diary shows a great many mispronunciations of place names and numerous false impressions. It will be better to give our extracts from the diary without corrections or emandations: "January 20.—The north wind blew; and the cold was intense. We were to have started to-day, but were delayed one day, as the British Minister could not get ready the letter he was to send with us to America.

Toward noon the cold wind abated and we took exercise on deck. At leisure moments we studied the American language assiduously, but the pronunciation baffled us. While learning one word we forget another. We can write the words but cannot pronounce them so that Americans can understand. The Americans, however, understand Japanese wonderfully well. In the evening we paid a visit to the Captain, and an American named Nicholson was in the cabin. He gave us wine, and introduced our interpreter, Tateishi Onojiro. This American told us that he was the Commodore's adjutant and communicates or speaks directly with him. He requested to us to make all our wants and wishes known to him through the interpreter and he will fulfil them. He expressed himself as pleased to be associated with us.

January 21.—To-day being Sunday the ship did not sail. Snow was falling.

January 22.—At last we departed from Yokohama, all being loth to leave our ancestral shores. We gazed longingly and silently at Yedo receding in the distance. The sea was so high on passing Oshima that we all fell seasick and completely collapsed.

January 27.—Very heavy weather experienced, the billows rising mountains high and sending shudders through the ship. Even the Americans could only walk the deck with difficulty. A sailor accidently fell from the mast and was injured. At night the wind increased, and sea water entered the cabins and damaged the baggage. The force of the waves carried away a boat that was fastened with chains. The voices of the officers roaring their commands to the sailors blended with the thunder of the sea to make an awful sound like the crumbling of a mountain. But we relied on the bigness of the ship. Still we were very anxious as to our fate at times and felt as if riding into the jaws of death. We could only commit ourselves to the protection of Heaven. Toward morning the wind subsided. The Commodore told us he had not met with such rough weather in twenty years of nautical life. I thought to myself that people who have a will sufficient to drive them through such terrible dangers for the sake of trade and the enrichment of their country, were to be admired and dreaded!

February 14.—Arrived at Honolulu. Saw land 23 days after leaving Japan. Ships of various nations were lying at anchor and the scenery was very fine. Lieutenant Trenchard landed and selected for us a hotel. The American Minister at Honolulu sent us a present of fruits. We were glad to see a watermelon among them. It was of much finer flavour than the Japanese melon. We landed and are to stay a few days.

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February 17.—Lord Shimmi Buzen and two others paid a call on the American Minister at Honolulu. In the afternoon we took a walk along the streets. Some four or five cho from our hotel we found the house of an Englishman. As we stopped to look at the flowers in the garden and were about to go on, a man of about 40 years of age came out, and led us in by the hand, taking us into his house. He brought chairs and motioned us to sit down. The room was large, with big looking glasses on both sides, with many photographs on the walls. Soon appeared a lady of about 32 years of age, two others of about 16 and 17 years, and a child of some 7 or 8 years. These were followed by a chinaman who carried something like a box with legs. This thing could make music, probably an organ. The ladies played on it and sang; and the sound was indescribably exquisite. The instrument was about 3 feet high, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, and had a velvet cover which came down 7 or 8 inches over the front. Also in front were about 30 pieces of wood arranged in rows like *heraragi*, each of which sounded differently when pressed. One of the ladies at the same time joined in the sound with a flute, and another shook a stick as if fencing. When this performance was over we gave them some Japanese pictures for presents, and left. Then we walked along various streets. Every foreigner we met saluted us. On the way back to the hotel we saw a bookshop and went in to inspect the books. They were all English, but we saw on the cover of one the *aoi*, or hollyhock, the Tokugawa crest printed in gilt; and we were astonished to see it. On opening it we saw pictures of the Chiyoda palace or castle, some Yedo tradehouses and daimyo processions and fires. When we came back to the hotel we told Lord Shimmi and he sent to purchase the book.

February 19.— Embarked again.

February 23.— The wife and children of the American Consul at Hakodate visited us and took us the gunroom where they treated us. They showed us some Japanese things and a piece of Japanese cloth for a girl, but they used it for male attire. We all laughed at this, clapping our hands. Who could help laughing to see a big man in girl's kimono, which was much to short for him, and his appearance in it too comical for words?

February 27.— Sailed from Honolulu.

March 9.— At daybreak saw distant mountains and fishing boats. A schooner came near us and a man from it boarded our ship. He told us that the *Kanrin Maru*, a Japanese warship, had entered the port on February 24th and was still at anchor there. As the ship neared the coast we got our first glimpse of America, in the rain. About 11 a.m. our ship approached the entrance to San Francisco harbour. The landscape was like a floating picture. In the harbour were more than 300 ships of various nationalities, and their masts were like a forest over the sea. A warship of two masts hoisted the Japanese flag and fired a salute. She was a Russian ship. It was about 12 a.m. when we came to the pier. Many tradesmen came on board and visited us, congratulating us on our safe arrival. Soon afterwards an American officer named "Buke" came from the Japanese warship, *Kanrin Maru*, and told us of her voyage from Japan, and that she was injured by the storm on the 27th, and was undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard a few miles away. At 1 p.m.

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our ship left for that place, proceeding up a big river, on both sides of which were hills and much grass, the scenery very fine. On reaching the Navy Yard we fired a salute of 21 guns. The place was called Maililand (Mare Island). It was surrounded by rivers on three sides. The island was small and had about 100 houses, with the yard on the right side. The river ran from the northeast of California to the sea at San Francisco and was about ten *cho* wide. Even our big ship could approach to within three *ken* of the coast and we landed by a kind of bridge of wood. Kimura Settsu-no-kami came from the Japanese warship to visit us.

March 10.—Lord Shimmi Buzen and two others landed and called on the American authorities. After returning to the ship they again landed and went to a hotel where Kimura Settsu-no-Kami was staying. The rest of us remained on the ship. San Francisco is the chief port in the western part of America, and is in the neighbourhood of California. Up to 18 or 19 years ago it belonged to Mexico, but was taken in war by America. At that time the place was not cultivated and had no more than 4 or 5 hundred dwellings. But on account of its favourable geographical position the merchantmen of different nationalities came and trade has greatly increased and now it is to propserous as to have as many as 15,000 houses. At a distance of about 600 miles from the town lies a great gold and silver mine.

March 11.— Our envoy and suite now took a steamer and visited San Francisco. When we reached the mouth of the river the ship's band played until we stopped at the landing place. We got ashore over a wooden bridge some 50 feet long. The citizens provided numerous carriages for our accommodation and welcomed us. Great crowds of people came to look at us. We entered the carriages and started for the hotel, the Envoy following with his suite. After proceeding some 15 or 16 *cho* we came to the hotel. The carriages were similar to those seen in Hawaii but finer, having silver metal decorations and velvet curtains with red tassels. At the back was a mirror. Each could carry four persons and some of them as many as 8 or even 15 men. The hotel was big beyond our wildest imagination, having a frontage of 18 *ken* and a depth of 15 or 16 *ken*. It is of red stone and six stories high. The windows are all of glass, and when lighted up at night it looks like hundreds of fireflies in a field. To light the center of the stairway there is a window in the ceiling whence sunlight entrrs. The inside of the hotel is covered with carpets having flowers dyed into them, and each room has a stone human head or a statuette in it. The windows have curtains, of red cotton apparently, and embroidered in a variety of designs. The center curtain is rolled up and a big tassel of five colours is suspended. The hotel has 160 rooms and can accommodate 600 guests. We were told that the hotel we were to stop at in Hasinton (Washington) was a big building of seven storeys, but we did not believe it. However, we have since understood the truth of the report. We were permitted to go out for a walk in the city the rain spoiled it.

(to be continued)

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THE LATE DR. TAKAYAMA AND HIS HEADSTONE

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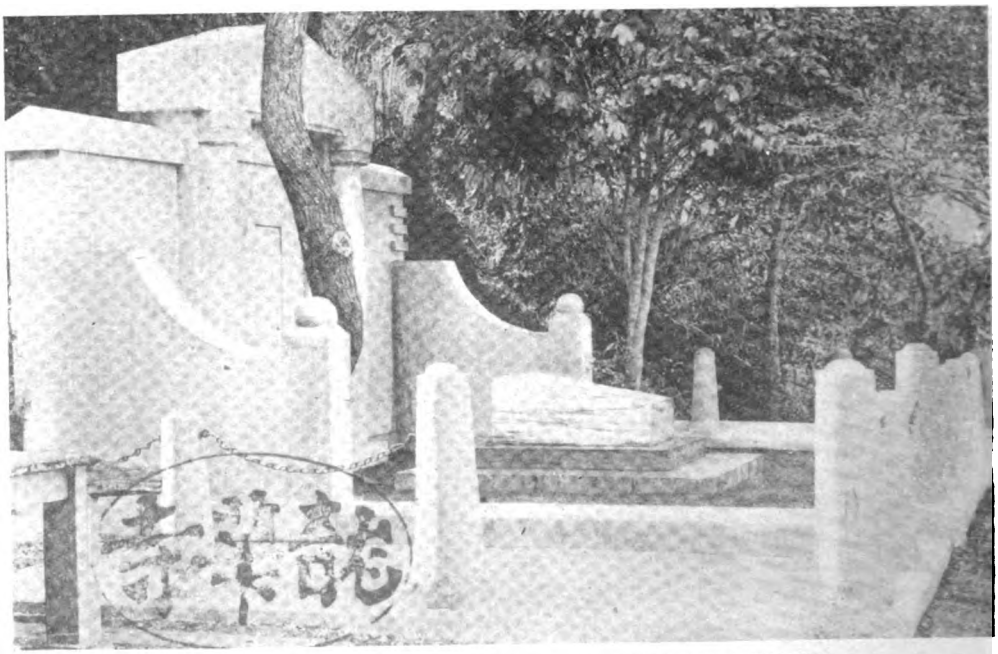

TOMB OF THE LATE DR. TAKAYAMA AND HIS BROTHER

FUJI-SAN FROM THE GRAVE OF DR. TAKAYAMA

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A GREAT REVIEWER

By S. FUJII

JAPAN has not specially distinguished herself in the direction of literary or even periodical criticism, so that when a man of this turn of mind and ability does appear the fact should be of particular interest. Erudition and clearheadness are essential qualifications for a reviewer, as well as righteous boldness; and these qualities have been more conspicuous in the late Dr. Takayama than in any publicist of recent times in Japan. Indeed Dr. Takayama appeared like a star on the horizon of Japanese periodical literature; he was the Macauley of the nation; and his death was like the disappearance of the brightest star in our literary firmament. In his hand the pen was mightier than the sword and he was a poet as well.

It is now fifteen years since Dr. Takayama passed away, but the rising men of literature and journalism still delight to peruse his writings, and literary clubs have been established to assist in perpetuating his memory, all of which shows the influence he had over his generation and the veneration in which his name is still held by his countrymen.

The education and training of Dr. Takayama was after the usual manner of the youth of Japan in early life. He passed through the Primary and Middle School courses and then through the Second High School, proceeding in due course to the Imperial University where he devoted most of his attention to *Belles Lettres* and aesthetics generally. Graduating in 1876 he went out from the halls of learning to try his luck in the world. At first he devoted much time to a study of Japanese fine art in post-graduate work at the University Hall, paying particular attention to the Nara period and to Buddhist art. The same year he was appointed to a professorship in his old school, the Second High School. Resigning this on account of the tedium of teaching he become editor of Japan's leading review, the *Taiyo* (Sun) in which a great part of his trenchant and well-timed contributions to criticism appeared. There form month to month for several years he ceased not to attack all classes, high and low, rich and poor, friend or foe, who came within the range of his pen.

In 1900 he was appointed to go to Germany for a time of study under the Department of Education. It was intended to prepare him for a professorship in the Department of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University. The danger of

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lung trouble, however, obliged him to abandon this project. In 1901 he gave lectures on Fine Art in the Tokyo Imperial University, but illness in time removed him from the position. Retiring to the beautiful seacoast at Hiratsuka he endeavored bravely to conquer the disease that was preying upon his sensitive constitution, and but he died the same year at the early age of thirty-two.

Few men dying so young have a left a finer literary heritage to their countrymen. He lived a cheerful and rich intellectual life in spite of the inroads of his malady, and excelled in every literary venture that his pen attempted. In the art of Japanese composition he was unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries, and his novels are the best of our native literature, while as a reviewer and writer of telling articles he had no equal. He was much given to the study of German literature and philosophy, especially to works of Nietzsche.

During the first period of his life Dr. Takayama confined himself to pure literature, and studied fine art and aesthetics with that end in view. He was fond of dramatic literature and made a close study of our ballad drama and of Chikamatsu. He was mostly concerned with tragedy, especially in its relation to life. His own compositions on this subject were inclined to be rather romantic, all couched in the most elegant prose. His historical novel, the *Takiguchi Nyudo* was written in competition for a prize offered by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* for the best story, and it won. This was written during his university career. Thus the early portion of his life was concerned with investigation and the answering of questions. He loved attacking and solving difficult problems.

The second period of his career may be said to have begun when he gave up his professorship at the Second High School and returned to Tokyo, and prepared for his departure to study in Germany. He seems all at once to have abandoned the idea of devoting his life to literature and to have felt the importance of dealing with the problems of life. He now laid most stress on the need of intellectual development and the learning of what experience teaches. He was keenly interested in all national questions and insisted on the strengthening of our national spirit. His writing then showed how he had begun to realize that the races of the world were rising into keen rivalry and the nation must prepare to hold its own. He was inclined to depend on intellectualism rather than on religion, regarding the latter is too prone to superstition. In Bakin he saw a novelist who truly portrayed the spirit of Japan. He held that the safety of the nation lay in an ethical intellectualism. This attitude marked the period when he was chiefly devoted to the solution of intellectual problems.

The third period of his life began with his decision to give up study abroad and

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try to cure himself of disease. At last ever conscious of his hastening decease he naturally was deeply concerned with the question of human life. He does not now refer to the necessity of the Japanese spirit, which he formerly so urgently advocated, but confines his thought to nature. A natural pessimism sets in which he has no religious ideas to soften or soothe him, and he becomes somewhat antisocial. He wrote a sketch of the famous warrior Kiyomori, whose egoism he admired: a man should be himself without regard to popular opinion, indifferent to disapproval or approval. In this period he is keenly critical of the weekness of our moral education, and preaches a more refined life, a life of taste. At this time he was much interested in German *kultur* and read Nietzsche's books.

Ultimately he became a sincere admirer of Nichiren, the Luther of Japan, and sympathized with his burning desire to unite the world in one indomitable will for righteousness. As the end approached Dr. Takayama felt more and more the need of a spirit like that of Nichiren, a religious spirit, and in that faith he died.

Thus the life of this scholar revealed the natural inconsistencies of its temperment. He rapidly passes from dependence on youth and love to obsession with the national spirit and the power of great literature, and instanced Bakin as a model because there is no love in his tales. He rejected the books depicting immoral scenes or of conjugal infidelity, which in early days he liked to read because of the love scenes. Thus he did not admire what he at first common by *did*. This was the natural attitude of a man bent on ascertaining the truth of life. When he saw that life was something more than love and poetry he advanced into a deeper understanding of it. Nor was it all patriotism and national spirit either, as later life taught him. Life should have some eternal basis and guide. It is not easy to find a soul that shows greater or sounder development in the direction of rational living in so short a period as thiry-two years.

Dr. Takayama was a man of great reserve. Even his poetry is calm, rather disposed to deep thought and philosophic sentiment. But his reviews and criticism show how full of passion he could be when necessary, and what rapier-like thrusts he could give when a real enemy intruded. His was a pen that could inspire the dryest themes with romantic fervour and make real literature out of the commonplace.

Once when a fellow student, on the night before an examination, went to Takayama's room to get help in his problems, he did not find him there, but seated on the veranda deep in one of Heine's political works, quite unmindful of the approaching examination. His students at the Second High School were struck with his youthful appearance, but

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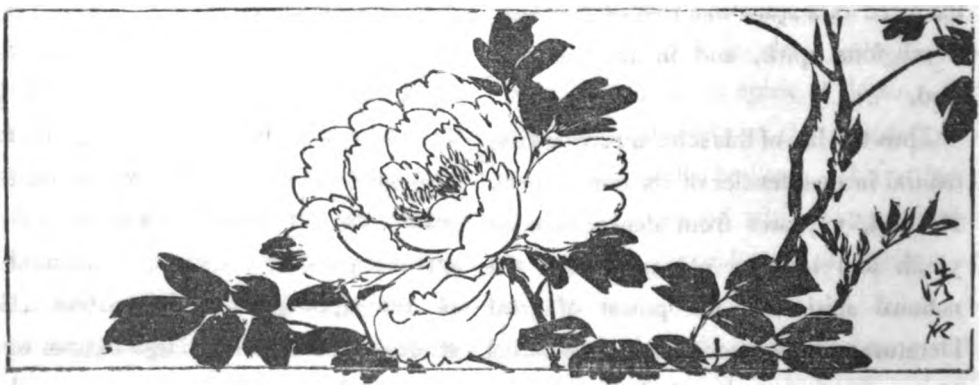
they said his was a youth with something like majesty about it. He looked at one of his students in the university class, who was accustomed to puzzle him with hard questions, and remarked: "Some day you will be a big success!" Sure enough, that lad is now one of the leading novelists of Japan. So alluring were his compositions that girls even fell in love with Dr. Takayama from merely reading them; and there are tales of women resolving never to marry because of loving only him though they had never seen him.

His thesis for the degree of Doctor of Literature was presented when he was thirty-one years of age; and the subject was the "Relation of Japanese Buddhist Image Forms to Greek and Indian Sculpture," a very scholarly treatise. As already suggested, he finally adhered to the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, although his family belonged to the Jodo Sect, and he was buried at the Ryuge Temple of the Nichiren Sect at Okitsu in the province of Suruga, with Fujisan looking gracefully down on where sleeps a lover of beauty. On his tomb are inscribed words which may be translated thus:

"MEN SHOULD BY ALL MEANS SURPASS THE PRESENT"



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GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

By Dr. SHIRO ISOBE

IN Japan there is a very general conviction that such Government examinations as that for the Civil Service are not designed so much to ascertain the knowledge and ability of candidates as to exclude the candidates from private schools in favour of those from the Government institutions. Recently there has been a movement of strong demonstration against this tendency, promoted for the most part by students of private schools. According to the Civil Service Appointment Law no one can become an official in any department of the Government without passing the Civil Service examination. Of course all countries restrict Civil Service appointments to persons of certain required qualifications, and exclude persons of immoral character, especially those convicted of crime or who have become bankrupt. In Japan the candidate for government service must in addition pass a very severe examination.

No matter how well qualified a man is for office, if he has not passed the Government Examination he has no hope of appointment. He might be a great lawyer or scholar, having all the ability essential to a successful diplomat, but if he had not written and passed the Civil Service examination he could not even obtain appointment as a secretary to an Ambassador or Minister of State. Indeed he cannot even be appointed to a prefectural governorship, or director of a Bureau, nor hold office as a vice-minister of any department. In Japan there is no possibility of a famous lawyer, scholar, or writer finding his way into diplomatic life. There have been a few exceptional appointment to minor offices in the Civil Service, without the usual examination, but they are too insignificant for any purpose save to prove the rule. The only exception really legal is in the case of a member of the Imperial Cabinet, and the secretary to the Ministers of State. A district headman and a police superintnedent also need not have passed the regular examination, but these offices are always filled by men of mature years and experience. The absurdity of the situation is seen in the fact that men of such a type as Kirensky, or Lloyd George, could not be Civil Service officials in Japan, nor hold office as Minister of War or of the Navy; for all naval

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and military portfolios must be held by admirals and generals on active service.

The Yamamoto cabinet established a system of councillors, having one for each department, but the system was abolished by the Okuma ministry, and another system of councillors was inaugurated, for which offices members of the Imperial Diet and others of prominence and ability were available. The Terauchi cabinet has left these offices vacant and the system in abeyance. Some are urging that the system be either abolished or the offices filled by persons properly appointed by the Emperor. But none of these agitations are to the point. What the country needs is a radical revision of the Civil Service system. The result is that the nation is deprived of the services of some of its ablest men in official life and the official departments are proverbially dull and often incompetent. These evils are coming to be recognized by even the Government, and the people have been long conscious of them and convinced of the necessity of reform. This can only be accomplished by revising the Civil Service system of examinations. The Terauchi Government recently undertook this revision, and a draft of the proposed changes was presented to the Privy Council in January last and promulgated in the official Gazette of the 18th of the same month.

The revised regulations are in the right direction but they still betray some grave defects, which are obviously reflections of the old evils attending the law and its operation. According to the old system, examinations for lawyers, diplomatic service, and high civil officials were all conducted separately and individually by different examiners, having nothing in common. Before entering for the final test the candidate had to undergo a very complicated preliminary examination in many subjects. Those who succeeded in surviving the complications and difficulties of the first examination would be allowed to proceed to the second and main examination; but they must proceed to the next main examination following the preliminary one, else they could not enter without going through the first one again. At these examinitions to fail in one subject was to fail in all; and no matter how well the candidate passed in any subject or subjects he had to take all subjects over again in passing the one he failed in. Thus some candidates wasted many years of valuable time in trying to pass in all the subjects at the same time. This defect has been removed in the revised regulations recently put forth by the Cabinet.

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The four civil examinations for diplomacy, high civil officials, judgeships, advocates and attorneys have been unified so as to imply a common basis of knowledge in important respects. Candidates now may enter for the section they belong to, such as Administration, Diplomacy, Justice and so on, in the main examination, having shown a common basis of knowledge in the preliminary test. An applicant may take the examination in two sections at the same time if he so desires. The old regulation demanding that all candidates shall be graduates of Middle Schools has been modified to admit those of proper standard from other schools. Graduates of High Schools and of private institutions recognized by the Government as equal to the national High Schools, are exempted from the first or preliminary examination in the revised regulations. The preliminary examination has been also considerably simplified by making the main subjects an essay and one foreign language; which is a great improvement. Moreover, those who once pass the preliminary examination are not required to take it over again before presenting themselves at the second examination no matter what time elapses between the two. Every Japanese subject over 20 years of age may become a candidate for the examination, including those convicted of offences not involving imprisonment.

In the section known as Administration the subjects for the main examination are the Imperial Constitution, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Criminal Law, International Public Law, Political Economy and either Commercial Law, or some law of procedure, or finance. For the Diplomatic Section the subjects are the Imperial Constitution, International Public and Private Law, Political Economy, History of Diplomacy, one foreign language, either English, French or German, and one optional subject taken from legal procedure or finance, or the History of Commerce. In the section under the head of Justice the subjects are very much the same as those aforementioned, being the Imperial Constitution, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Finance, Commerce, Commercial History, Civil Procedure, International Private Law and the option of Administrative Law, International Public Law or Political Economy.

Seeing that the regulations for the Civil Service Examination have thus been considerably improved by the recent revision, the question arises why there is still such objection to them on the part of private schools. The main objection

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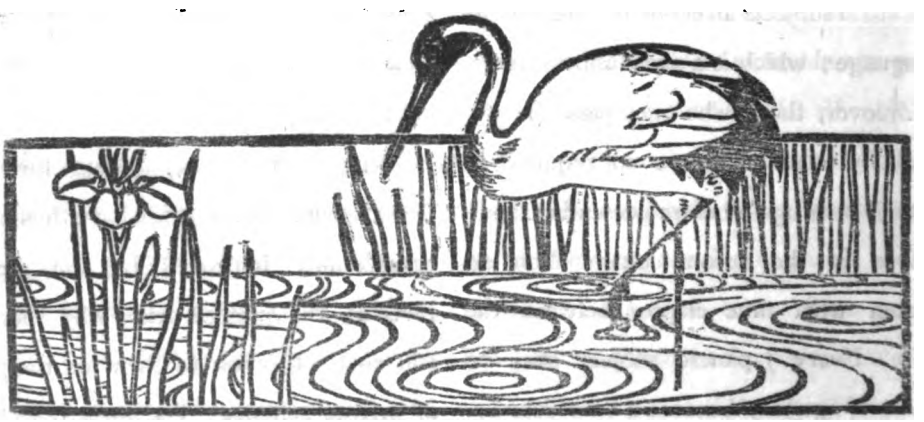
now is that those who are not graduates of Middle Schools have to pass a special examination to prove that they are of the same standard as graduates of Middle Schools; and they regard as an unnecessary burden. Many students had left their Middle Schools, before graduating, to enter private schools for the purpose of preparing for the Examination for judgeships; and now these will have to pass the graduating examination of Middle School standard before being allowed to enter for the preliminary examination of the Civil Service. A demonstration against the new regulations was held recently in Tokyo, the students carrying flags and presenting a petition at the office of the Privy Council. As the student leaders were reported to be resorting to all sorts of devices to get their petition before the Privy Council, such as disguising themselves as ragmen, or electric light workers, or *jinrikisha* men, that they might get a chance of evading the police and throwing the petition into the residence of the Privy Councillors, the police had to take great precautions against them. As a result of the demonstration the date for enforcement of the new regulations has been postponed, that under the section Justice until 1923; and this five year's grace will bring the desired relief; while those entering for the sections of Administration and Diplomacy will receive from present the year advantage of the new regulations.



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THE KAGA SODO

By F. YAMAZAKI

DURING the Tokugawa régime feuds often arose between families connected with the feudal lords in the desire to have sons of influential retainers become daimyos. Such feuds were called *o-iye-sôdô*. Sometimes the strife grew so keen that daimyos were imprisoned or even assassinated, while faithful retainers endeavored to foil the plots of the conspirators.

These feuds become alarmingly frequent through the days of the shogunate. One of the most noted of these quarrels was that known as the Daté *sôdô* in connection with Daté family of Sendai; and another famous one was the Kaga *sôdô*. Other such feuds were the Kuroda *sôdô* and the Sengoku *sôdô*. There were many others besides these but they may be omitted, as the families were wrecked in the quarrel.

Perhaps the main cause of such feuds was the impassible barrier of the iron class system of the Tokugawa days on account of which no one born outside the same class as the family of the daimyo could hope to become a feudal lord. As retainers were below this class their sons were barred from such promotion. They never could hope to rise higher than the rank of a retainer, no matter what the genius or heroism displayed. Some retainers under the direct rule of the Shogun, it is true, were known to have risen to the rank of daimyo; but this was by special favour of the Shogun, and the daimyos of the country had no power to make such promotions. Consequently when an ambitious retainer desired to reach the position of a daimyo or obtain such rank for his son, the only way was by plots to enforce his will.

A further reason tending to encourage such quarrels was the nature of the Japanese family system, which limits succession to blood relations; and when there happens to be no such relation to succeed to the headship of the family, a relation is adopted, taking the family name. In this way many a noble family of Japan has escaped the fate of extinction. One of the most disloyal acts that one can be guilty of in relation to one's ancestors is to neglect to provide for the perpetuation of the family name. To ensure such succession many of the daimyo had concubines and thus provided plenty of blood relations to choose from. This was somewhat convenient in the days when all daimyo had to reside part of the year in Yedo, where the wife was obliged to reside always; and the rest of the year the daimyos resided on their country estates where their concubines kept house. It not infrequently happened that a daimyo had two sons born on the same day in the same year; and were not twins! When the time came to select an heir, rivalry at once arose between the children of the legal wife and those of the concubine, involving bad feeling among a great many friends and relations on

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either side. This in iteself was sufficient to cause family feuds.

Possibilities of feud were also increased by the fact that sometimes the daughter or sister of a daimyo married one of his retainers; and it was but natural for such a family to think that a son should succeed the daimyo in case of need.

These family feuds among the daimyos were a subject of absorbing interest to the public, and often formed plots for the historical novels of the time. The people loved to trace the rise and fall of noble families in these works of fiction, were curious to see how good triumphed and evil was defeated, according to the laws of such literature. Not that the machinery of the plot was always or even often quite historical, for the writers felt free to introduce any event or situation likely to excite the reader's interest. It was not easy to obtain the exact version of the quarrel, even but a few years after it happened; for the family of the daimyo usually endeavored to destroy all the documents connected with it. Today it is almost impossible to obtain any accurate or reliable *data* as to such feuds. But popular versions of the fight were transimitted from generation to generation and may on the whole be trusted to give the rights of the affair. Sometimes tradition is ethically more correct than history.

In the days of the *Bakufu*, or Shogunate, the daimyo of Kaga was one of the most noted in the Empire, as well as one of the most wealthy, having an income of 6,000,000 bushels of rice per annum. The head of the family was Yoshinori. It is said that one day he went out hunting and discovered a big deer in the distance. He ordered his retainers to shoot it. Instantly Otsuki Chojibei pierced the animal with an arrow. Presently another deer appeared, a small one. The daimyo commanded this to be shot also. This time the expert archer hesitated and the beautiful creature escaped. The daimyo was angry, saying that Otsuki had failed to carry out his order. To this the man replied that the young deer was probably the son of the old one which he had shot, and he had not the heart to shoot an heir. With this reply the daimyo was much impressed, and commended the archer for his humanity. As a reward the man was promoted to the position of page to the feudal lord.

Otsuki was very proud of his promotion and began to have ambitions which were strengthened by his reading of historical tales. He began to regret that the days of civil war were past; for, said he to himself, "If I lived in those days I should have had a chance to do something great and be suitably rewarded; but in these piping times of peace there is no chance for a hero. The social class system is so narrow and strict that one in my position can never hope to become a daimyo." With the persistence of these thoughts Otsuki grew melancholy and spent much time in deep meditation.

One day in summer when the precious treasurers of his master were put outside to air, Otsuki discovered among them a box of poison that had been brought to the lord as a gift from some foreign land. Taking some of the poison Otsuki reserved it for future use. His first plan was to put some of it in the food prepared for his master, and then inform the master of the culinary department that the food ought to be more carefully tested before being given to

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the lord, as it might be tainted. The master of cuisine remonstrated with Otsuki, saying he had already tested the food and it was all right. Over this the two men had a quarrel which waxed so loud that it was heard by the officials who demanded the cause of the trouble. The officials, on hearing the suspicions of Otsuki, shared them and commanded that four men be asked to test the food. This was done and the four men soon died. Otsuki, whose precautions had saved the life of his lord, now come into greater favour than ever with his master, who promoted him to immediate attendance on the daimyo- Thus the man's plans for promotion were working well. On the other hand the officials over whom Otsuki was promoted began to be looked upon with increasing suspicion by the daimyo who doubted whether some of them were not trying to get rid of him by poison. Otsuki now enjoyed an income of 6,000 bushels of rice.

Otsuki now began to lay more complicated plans for his promotion to a higher position still. He commanded one of his underlings to pretend to assassinate the lord of Kaga in Yedo. On entering the room he allowed himself to be discovered by an official, and when escaping purposely dropped a letter which said that the intruder had been engaged to kill the daimyo by five of the latter's retainers. As soon as the daimyo saw the letter he decide to have the five men executed and ordered Otsuki, his favourite retainer, to carry out the sentence. Otsuki replied that he suspected a plot of some one to get rid of the five men who were very faithful to their lord. The lord himself was pleased and surprised at the view taken by Otsuki and agreed with it. Thus by this plot Otsuki was able to gain favour not only with his lord but with five of the chief retainers whose lives he had saved.

Other events transpired to increase the power and opportunity of Otsnki, On account of famine the farmers of a certain district petitioned the lord to be exempted from taxes, and the matter was placed in the hands of Otsuki for adjustment. He privately summoned the village headmen and ordered them to force the farmers to find the taxes, even by oppressing them if necessary. Wheu had feeling was at its height, Otsuki himself went among the farmers and said the headmen were in the wrong and he now personally exempted the farmers from paying the taxes. Thus he became immensely popular with the peasantry, and the daimyo added 6,000 further bussehl of rice to the annual income of Otsuki, at the same time promoting him to the rank of senior official to the daimyo.

Now the daimyo had two concubines, one of whom he kept at Yedo and the other at his mansion in Kanazawa. The two women gave birth to sons in the same month of the same year, only five days apart. At that time the lord was in Yedo wite his concubine O-kiku, and he did not hear of his additionl increase in family at Kanazawa until some time afterwards. Consequently the son of O-kiku in Yedo was made second son and the son of O-tei at Kanazawa third son, though the latter was born before the former son, the daimyo already having a first son born of his legal wife, and now an adult.

The concubine at Kanazawa, O-tei, was was very much displeased that her son had been made third son although he was in reality the second in point of time; and so she sought the aid of Otsuki to make matters right. The negotiations were carried on through the medium of a faithful maid named Fujiye. Otsuki,

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seeing in the circumstances a possibility of further enhancing his own interests, accepted the obligation and the two became very intimate.

One time when Otsuki was about to depart for Yedo he had a long conference with Fujiye and the fact was noticed by Tamazasa, the supervisor of the waiting maids, who greatly wondered what man's shadow it was that she saw falling across the paper *shoji* so late at night. There was at that time in the daimyo's mansion a maidservant named Asao whose brother had been excuted for crime, causing her dismissal, but who had been reinstated privately by Otsuki; and she was utilized now in the plots of the ambitious Otsuki.

As the time grew ripe for Otsuki's further conspiracies he discovered that his master was about to return to Kanawawa from Yedo; and so he planned to assassinate him, and commissioned a servant to perform the foul deed. It was known that the river Hime was in flood from heavy rains, and when the daimyo procession came to that stream the higher offcials would be obliged to cross by boat, as it would be dangerous to ride. Otsuki well knew how his master prided himself on his horsemanship and that he would probably not consent to take a boat but boldly ride through the rushing water so as to be able to continue boasting of his prowess. Accordingly he arranged with his servant to hide in the reeds near the fording place. As was expected, the daimyo rode out into the river. As he neared the opposite shore the servant of Otsuki dived into the water and stabbed the horse with a short sword. The animal fell and the rider was thrown into the rapids and was drowned. The retainers rushed into the river to rescue the body of the daimyo. The matter was kept secret and it was announced that the daimyo had died in his castle at Kanazawa.

Now Mayeda Tosa-no-kami, one of the senior retainers of the daimyo, began to suspect that Otsuki had something to do with the death of his master, as he should have guarld him better while crossing the river. Munetoki, the elder son of the late lord, succeded to his father's title and estate. Otsuki, bent on securing the succession for the third son, as promised, began to make plans for the assassination of the daimyo and then the second son. The first was easy, as he put poision in the young daimyo's food and he died.

Such calamity affecting the family, Mayeda Tosa now came to Yedo to suprvise the family affairs; and at this time Tamazasa, the head waiting maid, showed him some love-letters she had discovered between O-tei, the mistress of the former daimyo and Otsuki, those of the latter unsigned. Mayeda Tosa was now so careful in watching the interests of the young daimyo that no enemy could get near him. He was especially careful as to the food. Asao, the tool of Otsuki, almost succeeded in killing the young daimyo and his mother by poisoning the tea, but it had been tasted beforehand by a maid who at once died. Evidence was secured by Mayeda Tosa to prove that Asao had promised Otsuki and O-tei to do away with the daimyo and secure the succession of the third son. Oskuki was arrested but committed suicide, and fifty of his followers had to commit seppuku in the year 1756.

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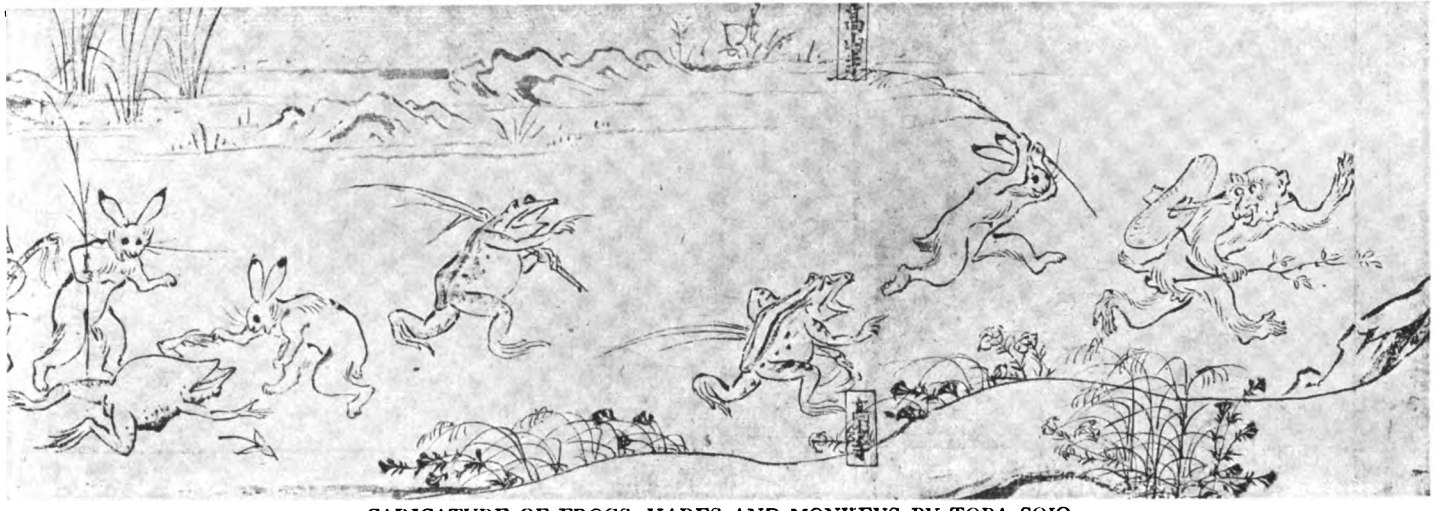
A CARICATURE BY TOBA SOJO, THE FIRST JAPANESE CARTOONIST



CARICATURE OF FROGS, HARES AND MONKEYS BY TOBA SOJO

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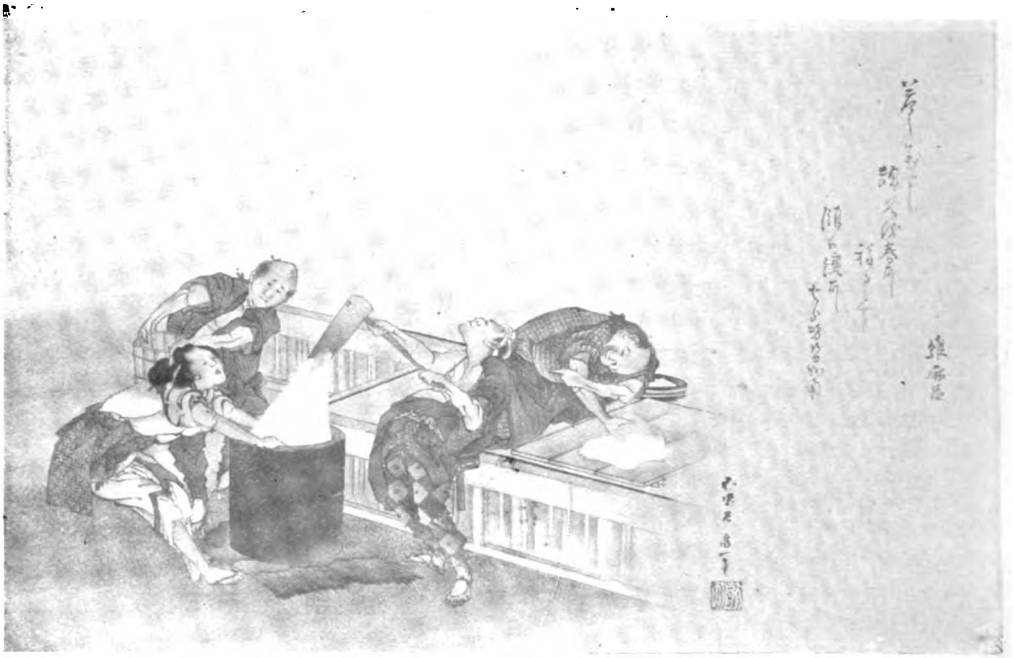
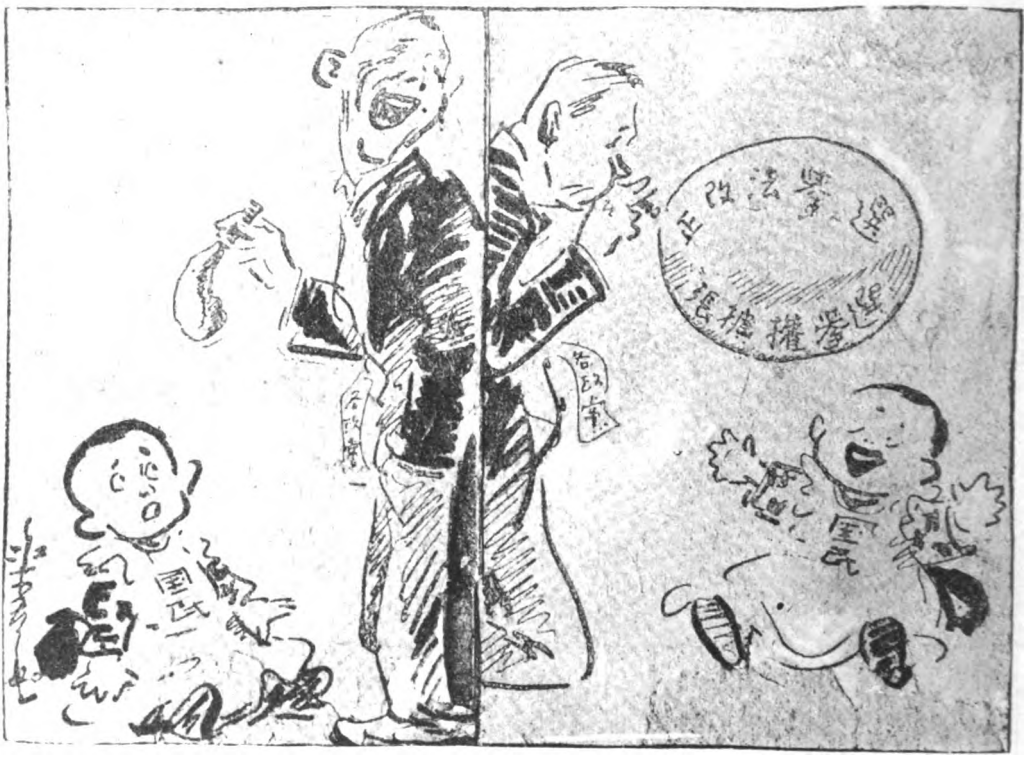


CARICATURE OF A MOCHI-MAKER BY HOKUSAI



CARICATURES BY KITAZAWA RAKUTEN

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JAPANESE CARICATURE

By S. SHINOHARA

IT has frequently been stated that one of the chief differences between Japanese drawing and that of the west is that the former is idealistic. Its lines are an outcome of Buddhist influence, being copied from the early religious pictures. It is said thus to lack the essential elements of caricature, and few Japanese artists have ever attempted this kind of drawing. One of the earliest to show any predilection for it was the Abbot Toba; and consequently the Japanese Mr. Punch is known as *Toba-é*. Toba, whose real name was Kakuyû, had for his father Minamoto Takakuni, the author or compiler of the Konjyaku Monogatari, a collection of legends, He in turn was a disciple of the priest Kakuyen, and in 1154 was made high priest, being head of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism with headquarters at the Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei. Toba was as distinguished with his pencil and brush as he was in the priesthood, and indeed is now more famous for his art than his piety.

The style originated by Toba was so eccentric as to mark the beginning of caricature in Japanese art. Some of his art indeed startled the world of his time with its strange tendencies and designs. The most important works of Toba are to be seen in the Takayama temple at Toganowo near Kyoto. At present only Four volumes of his drawings remain. The first two contain caricatures of monkeys, hares, foxes, frogs and so on, while the third volume is taken up with caricatures of dragons, tigers, oxen, horses, cocks *et cetera*. It is said the fourth volume is concerned with human beings. Needless to say these ancient drawings are now state treasures of the empire.

Some of the drawings of frogs wrestling and frogs fighting with hare are as amusing as they are interesting, revealing, as they do, a considerable degree of humour. A caricature of a hare preaching from a sacred book is well done, while the audience of hares listening to the sermon is very suggestive and funny.

Indiscussing this subject, Mr. Nakamura, Fusetsu one of the greatest of Japan's modern painters, says: "One of the most conspicuous defects of Japanese art is its imperfect representation of birds and beast's as these are drawn more from imagination than from life. Toba, however, has the distinction of drawing his animals from life, and therefore his work is more perfect than that of most of his successors. He is indeed so realistic as to bring out well the sentiments and special characteristics of each animal, even their joys and sorrows, frolic and fun, being freely expressed by a line in the right way. Words fail to convey the merits of the art of Toba."

Toba's treatment of human beings was a little too real for modern taste, as he does not hesitate to caricature them in the most awkward moments under the most private misadventures. His work but proves that subjects not mentionable in good society to-day were freely subjects of joking in times of old. That such subjects appealed to the priestly painter as fit for treatment in a humourous way shows that he too was very human and not above appealing to the commonality of his time. Thus the caricaturist of ancient times had at hand a field of humour absolutely prohibited today. In one of Toba's drawings rice bags are depicted as being blown up in the air by a high wind; and when the Emperor was shown the picture he remarked that it was unnatural for such

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heavy objects to act in such a manner; but from the reply of the painter the Emperor took the hint that in the hands of dishonest officials the rice bags were not so heavy as his Majesty imagined. This genius for implied wit was very characteristic of Toba. It is said that after seeing the picture the Emperor had an investigation carried out and the officials who dealt in rice bags that were not full weight he had punished.

One of Toba's pupils, in an attempt to imitate his master, attempted to draw the picture of murder in which the hand of the assassin followed the sword into the victim's back; and when his master remonstrated with him he simply explained that he was adopting the principle of exaggeration used by Toba. Toba, however, contended that there must be a limit, and that no thrust, however, powerful, could send the sword into a body beyond the hilt.

Toba-é, or caricatures, are now a common feature of press and periodical literature in Japan. All are the disciples of the first master, Toba. After the death of Toba there appeared no one of conspicuous genius in his line until the Tokugawa era, when caricature came strongly into vogue again, yet none of those who attempted it won high fame. The drawings of Oka Shunboku and Utagawa Kuninobu attracted considerable attention, though they could not be regarded as worthy of any special distinction, as caricatures. Indeed they were no more than attempts to popularize the *ukiyo-é* paintings. Hokusai and Gyosai did the best work in caricature during the period, the *Meeting at Shishi-ga-tani* being one of Hokusai's best efforts in this direction. The drawing represents Narichika Fujiwara and other nobles assembled at Shishi-ga-tani to discuss how to overthrow the Heike clan, advertising it as a meeting to talk over class distinctions, all class distinctions for the time being discarded and all joining in merrymaking. Hokusai, like his master Toba, did not hesitate to utilize what would be now regarded as unavailable subjects for treatment, though it cannot be said they are without true humour.

Gyosai often takes for treatment, such themes as ghosts and fairies, but he was too fond of the bottle to be much in a mood for caricature. His own conduct naturally furnished him with most of the occasions used for humorous treatment. Some of his drawings of drunkards and other disabled members of the human race are witty and fantastic.

Among our modern caricaturists none is more distinguished than Kobayashi. Kiyochika He was a master of both native and foreign painting and the first to introduce the occidental style of caricature into Japanese art. Another artist of some distinction in this line is Kitazawa Rakuten, who draws for the famous Tokyo daily, the *Jiji Shimpo*. Okamoto Ippei of the *Asahi Shimbun* is another skilled artist in humour. Indeed the comic papers of Japan show that the number of would-be caricaturists is now legion, and some of them are crude beyond words, not to say extremely vulgar. One of the more successful of these amateurs is Shimidzu Taigakubo of the *Yorozu Chohō*. The most noted comic sheet of Tokyo is Tokyo Puck, and there is an Osaka Puck also. The *Manga* and the *Kokkei* are also comic papers. At the beginning of the new Japan there was but one comic paper, the *Marumaru Chimbun*, and now there are a great many. The fact that most of the artists working for the comic papers are of the western school shows how occidental art lends itself more easily to caricature than does Japanese drawing.

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RED POPPY

(GUBIJINSO)

A NOVEL

By SOSEKI NATSUME

V

KONO and Munechika now sauntered into the grounds of the temple, and for some time stood looking at the sacred building on the height above them, a straight and narrow way between.

"It is remarkable what a strange feeling comes over one when gazing at temples in this neighbourhood," said Munechika.

"If you have such a feeling on looking at this temple then it is clear you are Musokokushi, who founded it," replied Kono, as he seated himself on the railing of the stone bridge.

"Well" Munechika laughed, "look at that temple now! The priest Gazan rebuilt it by dint of begging petty alms from house to house, and then died before he was fifty. Unless we soon make up our minds to do something, life will be gone and we shan't have been able to put even two sticks across."

Ah, keep your eyes in this direction rather than on the temple" cried Kono, pointing at a mother and children passing along, who seemed to be Kyoto people, looking well in kimonos of red and blue.

Coming out again from the temple grounds the two men turned to the right and soon reached the Togetsukyo bridge where there are numerous shops in rows on either side of the street, all advertising Kyoto specialties. The crowds on the street were on their way to see the blossoms on Arashiyama.

"How fine they look," said Munechika, admiring the Kyoto women.

"They are rather an easy-going lot: always dancing the Miyako Odori," remarked Kono.

"But isn't the Miyako Odori something very pleasant to look at?"

"When I gaze at such dances I fail to be impressed by such distinctions as sex. The women are too much decked with ornament to look human."

"You are quite right there, Kono. They aim at resembling Kyoto dolls, but dolls, you know, are more mechanical than disagreeable!"

"The aggressive, plainly dressed ones, being more human, are all the more dangerous," said Kono.

The two men now began to admire some exquisite tea cups in front of a shop.

"I say; just look there!" said Munechika, excitedly.

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"What do you mean?"

"Oh, she has just turned away! I am very sorry!"

"What about her?"

"Oh, just a woman."

"Who was she?"

"She is our neighbour who plays the *koto* so well!" Munechika paused. "As you were so anxious to get a glimpse of her while we were at the hotel I thought I might afford you that pleasure now, but all to no purpose, as you were so busy fooling with tea cups."

"Very regrettable indeed!"

They now went to the station and took the train for Kameoka with the idea of going down the Hozu river. For this purpose they engaged a small, flat-bottomed skiff used in shooting the rapids, manned by four men. The one in front carried a 12-foot bamboo pole; and the two men behind him had one an oar and the other a bamboo pole. The boat shot down the rapids like an arrow, now and then touching bottom and bumping as if they would be wrecked, but before anything happened the boat shot into deep water again.

"How delightful!" exclaimed Munechika.

"Which do you prefer, the spirit of Musokokushi who rebuilt the temple, or the experience of shooting rapids?"

"For the present at least this seems the greater pleasure."

The boatman took everything in a very cool manner, operating the skiff very cleverly with their poles and avoiding every disaster that threatened, much too busy to take in the beautiful views of precipices and pines which they were passing constantly.

A huge round rock rose right out of the stream straight ahead. The boat seemed to be making direct for it, and Munechika was just going to stand up to meet the crash when the boatmen with a movement of their poles caused the boat to slide obliquely to one side and passed the obstruction as though it had not been there.

"The stream is much too rapid, and the boat hurries so," said Kono.

"I tell you what, it was fine to see the way the men avoided that rock," cried Munechika. "I must see if I can't do that trick myself."

"Had you been in charge of the boat that time we should none of us be alive now," observed Kono, quietly.

"Well, it is certainly delightful to be here: much more so than to see the dancing dolls at Kyoto. Don't you think so?"

The river now ran less rapidly, as they were nearing Kyoto.

"As soon as we round that point we shall see Arashiyama," one of the boatmen remarked.

Presently the boat arrived at the base of Daihikaku at the foot of Arashiyama.

The two men ascended the hill and walked about among the lovely blossoms, mingling with the 'Kyoto dolls' that

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crowded the place. The two men passed between the pine trees and went on till they again approached the Togetsukyo, when Munechika pulled Kono's sleeve. There was a teahouse there and a girl sitting on the bench in front, her hair done up in the *takashimada* style. The girl's face was oval and her eyes cast down as if she disliked to be seen by those passing.

"That is she!" whispered Munechika.

"What!"

"The girl who plays the *koto*. That man with the black *haori* must be her father."

"Perhaps!"

"She is no Kyoto doll; rather from Tokyo, I should say," continued Munechika.

"Why so?"

"The hotel man told me so,"

VI

Itoko, the younger sister of Munechika, was a girl with rather a round face that seemed somewhat melancholy. But the yellow orchid dyed on her *hanyeri* seemed to give out a sweet odour that floated around the breast of the wearer.

Itoko sat in conversation with Fujio, the younger sister of Kono.

"Have you been anywhere lately? Not even to the Exhibition?" she asked Fujio.

"No, not yet."

"Did n't you go to see the cherry blossoms at Mukojima?"

"No, I have n't gone anywhere yet."

"You are very busy at home, I suppose!"

"Well, not so very busy. I shall go out more frequently after the marriage of my elder brother," said Itoko.

Thus the domestic-minded girl gave a domestic reply. No one is so poor as she who is convinced that she was born to work for a man! Fujio pitied the girl.

"And when is Munechika to be married," inquired Fujio.

Itoko gazed into the face of Fujio before answering. Conversation is a battle, and the battle was beginning!

"He will marry any time if there is a girl to marry him, I suppose."

At this Fujio looked steadily into the eyes of Itoto and said!

"He can marry any fine girl!" She smiled as she spoke.

"Indeed I truly hope so," said Itoko, trying to entangle the talk.

"Have you no one in mind for him? If Hajime-san (Munechika) is resolved to marry, I shall have a look out for a suitable wife for him," Fujio offered.

To Itoko this was like holding out the birdlime, but though she did not know whether the bird had touched it or not, she yet felt that somehow the bird had fled.

"Yes, please *do* keep an eye out for some likely girl just as if you were an elder sister!"

In saying this Ito-ko felt that she was giving herself away too much. Then

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Fujio said, as if she intended much, "You *are* my elder sister."

Failing to catch the exact meaning of this remark, Itoko simply said:

"Why?"

Fujio, regretting that the arrow had not met its mark, said:

"Are you not pleased to become an elder sister of mine?"

A blush arose in the cheeks of Ito-ko. At that moment Ono entered the room. He seemed worried about something.

"O, how do you do, Ono-san," said Itoko. "You don't look well."

"Perhaps he has been too much concerned with the essay he is writing," said Fujio with an interrogative air.

"Yes," acquiesced Ono.

"Then you did not take the trip with my elder brother and Kono-san to Kyoto? My elder brother is an easy-going chap," concluded Itoko.

"Ah, he is better in that respect than *my* elder brother," said Fujio.

"Nay, Kingo-san is much better than my elder brother," insisted Itoko.

Kingo was Kono's first name. Itoko had made her last remark with a special motive; and when she saw that it was likely to be too easily perceived she blushed, looked confused and rubbed her hands together foolishly.

"What news have you from Kyoto!" asked Ono.

"I got only a post card; and that told me nothing more than that all Kyoto women are pretty, and the girl next door plays the *koto* better than I," said Itoko petulantly.

"I do not fancy Hajime-san knows much about *koto* playing," remarked Fujio with a smile.

"Ono-san! Is there a hotel called the 'Tsutaya' at Sanjo!" asked Ito-ko.

"Why do you ask?" broke in Fujio.

"Because my elder brother and Kingo-san are stopping at a hotel of that name, where they can hear the *koto* played by a girl next door," explained Ito-ko innocently.

Ono was silent, and seemed to be meditating on something.

Outside the quiet spring rain was falling. . . . . .

(*To be Continued*)

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REVOLUTION IN MODES OF LIVING

By A. YAMAGUCHI

(Adviser to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce)

THE question of food, clothing and housing is one of the oldest that concerns the human race, yet one that is ever new and interesting; and the great changes brought about by the war cause us to regard the subject as now more important than ever. The difference between modes of living in Japan and in western countries is still great, but that does not mean that our ways are any less civilizied or scientific than those of occidental lands. On the contrary, the fact that we are more frugal and still as healthy and prosperous as other people shows that we may, perhaps, have reached a greater degree of efficiency in modes of living than western people. In some respects Japan is indeed worthy of imitation by occidental nations. Japan is, therefore, not anxious to have her modes of living supplanted by those of the West. In so far as we find western modes of living better than our own we should, of course, be ready to welcome them; for only thus can we be always undergoing improvement.

One of our greatest needs of improvement is in regard to clothing. Our mode of dress is highly admired by some foreigners, and held to be particularly well adapted to the Japanese figure and physique, as the *kimono* is loose, flowing and graceful as well as dignified; but at best it is the dress of the man of leisure, and very illadapted to active avocations. It is, in fact, a most unbusiness-like costume. And now that Japan aims to be one of the most progressive of industrial nations the native *kimono* is sure to be less and less in evidence among the workers and directors of industry. Japanses labourers have never attempted to wear the *kimono*, their dress being more like a tight fitting western underwear, while many of the higher middle class people now wear foreign dress. Among the lower classes the *kimono* is adopted only as the dress of holidays and times of leisure. The above remark applies, of course, to men; for the women of Japan, of whatever class, have always clung to the graceful *kimono* as well suited to their taste, though when they are engaged in rough labour their *kimono* is greatly modified in form, especially in the sleeves. The middle class, who wear foreign dress in daily buisness and native dress in the evenings at home, find it most expensive to keep supplied with two sets of clothing. Thus for the lower classes and the middle class a reform of clothing, rendering it less costly, is immediately pressing.

Japan is also in need of reform in regard to food. It is well understood that the health and efficiency of a people largely depend on the quality and quantity of the food available. The fact that the Japanese take rice instead of bread, and fish instead of meat, does not necessarily mean that their food is less nourishing than that of western people. The staple food of Japan is as economic and nourishing as the people need; but the need of improvement in the cooking of it is great. The present method of cooking rice is by washing it in cold water and then boiling it, each family boiling just sufficient for its daily needs. Thus an immense amount of time, labour and fuel is wasted by adhering to the ancient mode of cooking. The habit of cooking for every meal may be due to the climate which does not allow food to be kept long without eating;

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and Japanese rice and vegetables when once cooked, unlike western bread and biscuit, must be eaten at once. Therefore it is very important that the Japanese should learn how to turn their rice into bread so as to avoid the necessity of frequent cooking.

As to dwelling houses there are two questions of immediate importance. The first is conerned with the sutructure of the Japanese house and the second with the seating conveniences of the home. It must be admitted that the structure of our houses is in some ways rather rough and primitive yet in other ways it is very cheap, and artistic, especially in the interior. But it is unable to endure the stress of violent storms such as frequently visit Japan, and its frailty exposes it to conflagrations that often lick up our matchwood villages and towns like so much paper. A Japanese city would have no chance of escape from an enemy aeroplane; since it would be set on fire at once. This lack of resistance to fire and storm is a great deficiency in the native dwellings of Japan. How to remedy the defect is a grave question; for the employment of brick or stone in the construction of houses is too expensive for the average citizens of Japan. In any case the Japanese are not yet capable of living in Europpean-style houses comfortably snd in a anitary manner. The climate of Japan is very destructive to stone and marble; and the native houses are built as a temporary measure, having to be renewed every few years. It is, however, much easier to rebuild of wood than of stone or brick. Consequently the wooden house is still best adapted to the circumstances of Japan, as the experience of many centuries has proved. Ground is expensive and the small proportions of the native house allow the best economy of site. But large buildings, like schools, hospitals, barracks and business houses, that occupy much space, are usually constructed in western style of architecture, though usually of wood, as being less expensive. Ugly semi-foreign structures are also beginning to mar our towns and cities, especially in the suburbs.

The old native custom of always squatting down on the *tatami* floor of the house is now fast giving way to the use of chairs, though among the poor the old habit still almost universally prevails. The Japanese sit on the mats during periods of rest at home in the evenings, but during the time of labour and of general business they are always standing or else seated on chairs in their offices. Thus sitting on the floor really occupies but a small proportion of the working time, or of the actual lifetime, of the Japanese. It is, therefore, quite a mistake to suppose, as some western folk do, that the Japanese spend most to their time squatting on the floor.

Thus it will be seen that in matters of food, clothing and houses there are going on some silent degrees of revolution, which are destined to have a marked effect on modes of living.

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REVOLUTION IN JAPANESE PRESS

NEW VEGETABLE MARRET

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THE LATE DR. T. YOSHIDA

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TOGO YOSHIDA

By S. FUJII

DURING the later years of the Meiji period when the nation had began to achieve something worth writing about, there appeared several names of importance in the literary world of Japan, some of whom are now regarded as eminent historians. One of the foremost of these was the late Dr. Togo Yoshida, who passed away at a hotel in Choshi in January of this year. To make his name and work better known a number of leading scholars have combined to contribute towards publishing a biography of Dr. Yoshida, the compilation of the volume being entrusted to Mr. Haruno Yokoi, a pupil of the late historian. Dr. Yoshida was essentially a selfmade man, having had but a meagre school education; and it is felt the that record of such a life may prove stimulating to the rising generation in Japan.

Dr. Yoshida was born under the name of Hatano but was adopted by the Yoshida family and took their name. The Hatanos were a family of some note in the province of Echigo, living at the village of Yasuda. Other member of the family have been conspicuous for culture and learning. An uncle named Hiroshi Ogawa was a prominent leader of new thought and had a brilliant mind, and published a book entitled. The Application of learning, which dealt with the need of improving the mental efficiency of the nation. He wrote another book treating of Japanese historical places; and it may be that from this the late Dr. Yoshida got the hint that led him to write his great work on Japanese topography.

Togo Yoshida was born in the month of April, 1864, and was still quite a young man at the time of his decease. He did not go to school until reaching the age of eleven, and then he entered an English Language school in Niigata, there being few such institutions at that time. From there he passed into a Middle School where he remained but a short time. The modern national school is not adapted to the trading of great minds, being too narrow and stereotyped in method and process, and consequently the young man found school unsuited to his nature and aims. After leaving school young Yoshida devoted himself to education after his own mind: to self-culture and self-development in every direction. His marvellous achievements in the realm of learning show how effective were his methods of study and investigation. He added grace and learning to everything that came under the touch of his pen. He was an excellent farmer, having worked at agriculture among the peasants of the field. Once he managed a post office and proved a good postmaster. The stamp used for making the postmark was carved by his own hand from cherry wood. To help in eking out a living he resolved to obtain a teacher's license and had no difficulty in passing the required examination, and was successful as a teacher. He also joined the colours and spent his time in army training. After completing his term of service he went to Hokkaido and became a clerk in a fishery concern. At this time he contributed very interesting articles to various papers. One of his articles appeared in the *Historical Review* to which the famous Dr. Taguchi was then contributing, and it created immense interest among scholars. The article was under the psedonym *Rakugosei* (Below Sea Level); and when Dr. Taguchi read it he remarked that it was from a mysterious person in Hokkaido who was rather above Sea Level than below it. At that time, it must be remembered, he was only 25 years of age and a clerk in a fish market.

In 1892 at the age of 28 young Yoshida came to Tokyo; at which time he was a contributor to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and

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became well known for his critical faculty. By the time he was thirty he had written various books, one of which dealt with the ancient historical relations between Korea and Japan. This volume was regarded as finally solving the problem of relations between the two countries. But on account of his lack of academic distinction the work of Yoshida was to some extent ignored or neglected by scholars, though the politicians paid him great respect. During the war with China he went to the front as a correspondent for the *Yomiuri*, and his reports from the various sections of the theatre of war were accurate and well done.

Soon after this appeared a work on the history of the Tokugawa Shogunte, which has come to be regarded as a monument of learning on that period. Then he set nbout composing his great geographical dictionary, which is, perhaps, his greatest work. To this book he devoted some of the best years of his life. While composing it he had no assurance that it would ever find a publisher. He could hope for no national support. By the time this monumental work wos finished the author's health was failing; he had become the mere ghost of his former self.

His long literary toil of 16 years was at last rewarded by persuading the Fuzanbo Publishing house to undertake the printing of the famous dictionary; which was published in seven volumes, each containing over 1,000 pages. The manuscript of the whole work was three feet higher than the author, being written in very small handwriting. Never before in Japan had so great a work been the labour and learning of one man. Indeed there are few examples of such single handed compilation in literary history. After the appearance of his *magnum opus* the Academy of Literature which had hitherto refused to recognize him, unanimously granted him a degree and he was made a octor. He was the first author in Japan to gain this distinction without the aid of the universities.

During the laborious years of compiling his dictionary Dr. Yoshida had to support himself by teaching in Waseda University, lecturing on Japanese history. Indeed his lectures on the history of the Meiji era were a feature of the history courses at Waseda. But he was well versed in all periods of Japanese history, ancient, medaeval and modern. His knowledge was not limited to history, however; for he was learned in economic history and art including even the history of drama. On the Noh Drama he wrote a large volume of comments with reference to the great work of Motokiyo, a work which very few scholars at present are able to read. It used to be thought that most of the Noh dramas were composed by the priests of the Ashikaga age, but Dr. Yoshida proved that many of the *yôkyoku* were the composition of Seami, a great Noh actor of long ago.

The members of Dr. Yoshida's class in history are wont to tell of his earnestness, he being so interested in his subject that often he did not hear the bell but want on until the next professor entered the class room. Another important work of his was the history of Japan; and he spent some time in later years trying to prepare a dictionary of Japanese history. He passed away, however, before this work was completed. Dr. Yoshida was so fond of reading that often he forgot to take his meals. He was in the habit of keeping at a problem until he solved it, and at such times he ate little.

His sedentary habits and constant application to research in time told heavily upon his physical constitution, and last autumn he began to show signs of exhaustion. He would not consult a physician but resolved to go on fighting till the end. He feared, too, that the advice of a doctor would interfere with the work he had in hand, and which he wished to finish before death. Ultimately his condition grew so serious that he had to rest for a time. Then he went to Choshi where he died four days after his arrival. On the day before he left for Choshi he studied at his subject up till late hours of night. For diligence, learning and industry Dr. Yoshida is looked upon as an example to his countrymen.

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TAXATION OF FOREIGNERS

By H. YOSHIKAWA

JAPAN is a land where everyone, whether foreigner or subject, with an income of over 400 yen a year, has to pay tax; and in addition to the income tax there are numerous others on business and avocations. Most of the Japanese seem willing to pay their taxes, though doubtless there are some evasions, and on account of the war the taxes are rising as well as the cost of living. Of course it is no matter for surprise that the Japanese should be willing to pay taxes, since that is the duty of all loyal citizens. But foreign residents of Japan who likewise have to pay taxes while allowed no voice in the affairs of the country, usually feel quite differently; and as their incomes are for the most part proportionately larger than the same class of Japanese they have to pay proportionately higher taxes. Some foreign firms are doing very big business in Japan and consequently their income and business taxes are quite heavy, and yearly increasing.

It may be of some interest to examine the nature of the taxes levied on foreigners in Japan and their attitude toward the imposts placed on foreign residents.

The district under my supervision for taxation includes Tsukiji in Tokyo, where many foreigners reside, so that the matter I propose to discuss comes directly under my vision. The taxes are calculated and levied by the head tax officials but the collection of them is left to the local tax offices of the village, town or city district; and these local offices remit the taxes collected to the central office. In Tokyo many kinds of taxes have to be paid to the ward office. The Kyobashi Ward Office which is under my care, receives the taxes of the foreign residents in Tsukiji.

My experience with the foreigners of this district is that they are quite as willing to pay their taxes as are the Japanese. This may be no matter for comment, since most of the foreigners in Japan are highly civilized subjects of their respective countries and understand the necessity of taxation. They regard their taxes as neither unfair nor unreasonable; and there are few cases of arrears of tax-payment among them. Indeed as far as punctuality of payment is concerned the foreigners are usually far more scrupulous than the Japanese. Among Japanese subjects there are many who either delay payment or make objections, or both. There are almost no such cases among foreigners in my district. There is one foreigner in my ward, however, who refuses to pay local rates, asserting that foreigners are not under the protection of the locality but of the Japanese Government He has no interest in local affairs and consequently should not be taxed for them. Under this erroneous theory he will not pay his ward taxes, although he promptly pays his national tax.

I have taken the trouble to explain fully to him the untenableness of his theory and that foreigners as well as Japanese must pay all the taxes levied on

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them; but he refuses to see the point. The authorities are therefore compelled to distrain upon him to enforce payment of taxes. As this is the sole exception among the foreigners in my district it is worth mentioning. All the other foreigners under my jurisdiction promptly pay their taxes.

In the collecting of taxes there is no difference in the methods adopted toward foreigners and Japanese. The tax bills are left at the houses of the people and the taxes must be brought to the ward office for payment. At the Kyobashi Ward Office many foreigners come personally to pay their taxes; among Japanese it is customary to send a servant to make payment. Third class post offices are also authorized to receive tax payments. The taxes which foreigners in the Kyobashi Ward must pay are national or State tax, including income tax, business tax and land tax, also house tax and miscellaneous other taxes that may be imposed in connection with local needs. The statement for the district is as follows:

STATE TAX.

Tax	Payees	Number	Amount
Business tax	Juridical bodies.....	16	¥ 7,871.59
„ „	Individuals	11	2,575.17
Land „	Juridical bodies.....	5	3,069.68
Income „	Individuals	56	13,957.95
		89	¥27,474.39

LOCAL TAX.

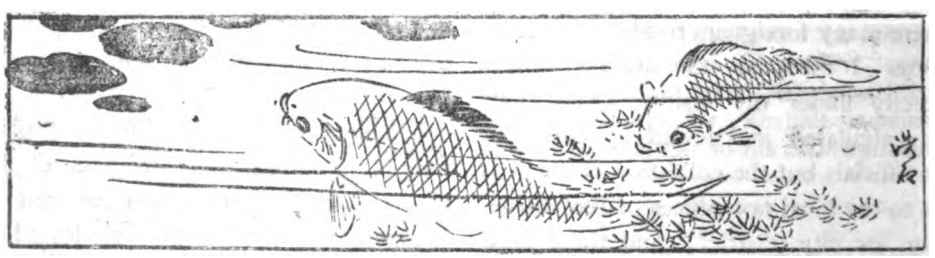
Tax	Payees	Number	Amount
Business tax	Juridical bodies	16	¥21,117.94
„ „	Individuals	11	889.54
Land „	Juridical bodies.....	5	953.23
Income „	Individuals	56	2,158.64
House „	Companies & persons	12	1,210.52
Miscellaneous	„ „	46	908.52
		145	¥27,248.39

Thus it will be seen that the foreigners in this one small district pay a total of something over 54,000 yen in taxes. Among the foreigners are included two Chinese.

Speaking of miscellaneous taxes it may be said that these are divided into about a hundred different kinds, levied on such things as actors performers, bicyles, motorcars, dogs, boats and carriages, foreigners paying on the last four. The land tax in this district is that paid on such sites as that covered by St. Luke's Hospital, which, as it has been newly enlarged and improved, must pay more taxes.

The only distinction made between foreigners and Japanese is that the latter are obliged to sign all documents with their personal seals in addition to signatures, while foreigners are required to sign their names only. The tax notes served on foreigners are usually in English, and their applications for licenses for motorcars, bicyles and so on, are in English.

It may be said that foreigners as a rule never make false reports as to their incomes, an example that our own citizens might well emulate.



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OVERSEA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

By T. OTANI

IN previous articles on Chemistry we have shown that before the outbreak of the war in Europe Japan's Chemical industries were in quite an undeveloped condition, and the suspension of supplies from abroad after the opening of the war produced much apprehension in Japan. Consequently Japan had to set about importing the necessary materials and machinery for promoting chemical industries of her own. Japan is a country where usually the greatest ingenuity is displayed in time of emergency; and this proved very true when the crisis came in relation to our chemistry. Both government and people exerted themselves to the utmost to bring about a condition of national independence in chemcal industry.

One of the first questions that occupied attention was the production of soda; and after that came the problem of finding substitutes for imported chemicals. In a short time most of the drugs and dyestuffs formerly supplied by Germany were being produced in Japan. We soon became independent also in such items as kerosene, sugar, sulphuric acid, fertilizers, rubber manufactures, paper and dry distillation products, some of which products are now exported to a greater extent than they were imported before the war. So far they are gaining a good reputation abroad and the market for them is fast expanding. Not only so, but some Japanese capitalists are investing in undertakings for the production of raw material in foreign lands, from which our increasing chemical industries are to be created and supplied. The chemical world of Japan is quite new compared with what it was three years ago. It was in memory of this that the great Chemical Industrial Exhibition was held at Uyeno in Tokyo last autumn.

Since that Exhibition we may be said to have enetered on our second period of chemical development. This period may be called the period of extension. All our chemical works, both associated and individual, are showing steady development, keen rivalry, and also a great improvement in products. The rivalry has succeeded in lowering price. At the same time careful inquiry has been made as to conditions of supply and demand, and the needs of exportation, and everything must be done to preserve the small enterprises that have been started. At present the most promising lines are such industries as sulphuric acid, soda, rubber, paper and sugar.

The progress made in the manufacture or sulphuric acid has been very remarkable, as it had been produced on a very insignificant scale before the war. The same may be said of soda, which is produced by electro-chemical process. The production of rubber goods in now quite phenomenal, and all are designed and made by Japanese. Some of these are regarded as more novel and better than those produced abroad, and these find a large and increasing exportation. Hose, rubber packing and motor tyres are among the more important goods being exported, going mostly to India and the South Seas. Paper and sugar are now staple products for export, especially newspaper and ordinary printting paper, large quantities of which go abroad. Japan now is able to supply her own demand in pulp, and from this year it will also be exported in large quantities. The development of the sugar industry in Formosa is one of the more significant aspects of our idustry in recent years, and the demand is still greater than the supply. Some Japanese capitalists are planning the establishment of sugar mills and plantations in the South Seas and Manchuria. Some of the big sugar companies are going to ship their output in their own steamers.

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Thus Japan looks upon her chemical industry as a hope rising like the rising sun to promise the light of encouragement to her further development and prosperity.

One of the more important of Japanese chemical companies is the Tokyo Ryusan Kabushiki Kaisha, or Tokyo Sulphuric Acid Company, which has its works just outside of Tokyo at the village of Oshima, Minami Katsushikagori. Founded in 1906 with a capital of 1,500,000 yen, it possesses the advantage of experience as the leading factory in Japan. The high quality of its products is now appeciated in the various countries to which its exports are sent. Its fuming acid is now in great demand throughout the orient. The works were enlarged last year and the company is now in a better position than ever to meet the wants of its customers. Its lead rooms, distillation rooms and laboratory are among the finest to be seen anywhere. The Company paid a dividend of 15 per cent during the last half year, and received a gold medal for its products at the Chemical Industrial Exhibition in Tokyo.

Another important concern in the new insdustries of the nation is the Oriental Rubber Company, which has its works at the village of Adzuma outside Tokyo. This Company began operations in 1900 and is turning out large quantities of rubber bags, tyres, belts and other articles for home consumption and export. The excellence of its products may be seen from the fact that it also won a gold medal at the Chemical Industrial Exhibition. It also makes rubber cloth and rubber bands. Last half year the dividend was 12 per cent on the capital.

The Fuji Chemical Industrial Company, which has its head office at Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, is engaged in the making of red and yellow phosphorous, potassium chloride and iodine. The Company also has ferro-chorme and ferro-tungsten as well as chemical works, the latter producing acetic acid, phosphoric chlroide, sodium acetate and sulphur chloride. Most of the chrome and tungsten turned out by the Company are used by the Kuré arsenal, which believes the metal equal to any produced abroad. The Company includes many leading financiers among its directors and has a very promising future, being one of the oldest and best chemical companies in Japan.

The Japan Rubber Company has its head offioe at 134 Tamahimecho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo, and is regarded as one of the best rubber manufacturing concerns in Japan. Before the war imports of rubber goods to Japan were large, but since the war exports have superceded imports, and in this business the Japan Rubber Company has had a large share. Notwithstanding the many new firms that have come into existence since the war this company holds its own against all rivals, extending its works and increasing its output. The business of the Company increased by 50 per cent in 1917, enabling it to declare a dividend of 18 per cent. Its tyres, belts and rubber goods are in great demand abroad as well as at home, motor tyres being a specialty. The exhibit of Japan Rubber Company was awarded a gold medal at the Chemical Industrial Exhibition.

The Kwanto Acid and Soda Company has its works at Oji just outside of Tokyo, and is working on a capital of 1,500,000 *yeu*. It produces sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphate of soda, sodium sulphide, manganese sulphate, chloride of lime, cleansing chemicals, various kinds of phosphoric acid, neutral ammonium nitrate, compost, copper and iron brick. Last year more than 150,000,000 lbs. of sulphuric acid were produced. Most of the saltpetre used by the Company is imported from Chili and the phosphate from the south Sea Islands and Africa, and all other raw materials are obtained in Japan. In addition to the immense demand in Japan for the products of the Company, there is a big exprtation to China, Hongkong and Singapore, as well as to Java and Australia. The Company has adopted the electro-chemical process in the production of soda and neutral ammonium nitrate, the latter being made to suit any kind of agricultural product as wanted. Agents of the Company are in various parts of Japan and abroad. The last dividend paid was 12 per cent. The Company's exhibit at the Chemical Industrial Exhibition received a gold medal.

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EDUCATION: EAST AND WEST

By DR. SEITARO SAWAYANAGI

(Ex-president of the Kyoto Imperial University)

HAVING been for many years closely associated with academic duty I have devoted careful attention to the present state of education in Japan, having an eye to comparison between conditions in western countries and those prevailing in my own country. Such steady comparison, through many years, has afforded me many interesting lessons, especially in regard to remarkable phenomena in Japanese education, marking it off as distinct from the trend of education abroad. The phenomena to which I refer are not such as can be discovered by a superficial survey of Japanese education; nor from persuing the usual comments made by the public in reference to this subject.

Notwithstanding the remarkable progress that education has made in Japan during recent years the people at large are still void of any accurate understanding as to the true object of education; and it is to this defect that the phenomena to which I refer, are due. This is also the reason why Japanese education is so freqdently misunderstood by foreigners.

One of the most conspicuous phenomena in Japanese education is the great difference there is between regulations and reality. According to the regulations, children completing the course at primary schools may enter the Middle or the High school, on finishing which, they may proceed to special high schools; but what actually takes place is usually far from the regulations. The fact is that those who finish their course at primary schools are required to undergo a severe examination before being admitted to the Middle School; and thus the applicants that succeed in gaining admission to the Middle School are only about one-third of the total. The Tokyo Prefectural Middle School, for example, takes no more than about one-tenth of the applicants for admission. The Higher Girls' School has to adopt a similar practice. And the barrier raised by the entrance examination is still higher for applicants desiring admission to High Schools, some of which cannot receive more than one-twentieth of the candidates. Such a contrast between regulations and reality may well cause wonder among foreign observers. The regulations are permissive; but the reality is prohibitive.

The Jananese people, however, seem to take no special notice of the disability under which so many of the younger generation suffer. Possibly they are so accustomed to it that they have ceased to notice it. It is safe to say that not many foreign countries would be satisfied to have so many applicants for higher education thus rejected by having to face so severe an entrance examination. It is indeed remarkable that so intolerable a condition, never seen in the leading countries abroad, should be allowed to go on in Japan. And what is the cause of the difficulty?

First there is the lack of accommodation in the high schools, which are altogether unable to cope with the increasing demand for advanced education on the part of the rising generation. In western countries as many as 80 per cent of the applicants for admission to universities can be received, but in Japan not more than 10 per cent can find admission. Such conditions in Japan are believed to be due, not to the lack of interest in education on the part of the authorities, but to the overvalue placed on higher education by the

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younger generation. Bnt if the people are thus obsessed with an abnormal desire for higher education some means should surely be found to cope with the situation. So universal a desire for further culture cannot be neglected with impunity. The desire to increase and improve morals should certainly not be checked.

The Government has at last begun to see the seriousness of the situation; and recently bills for the establishment of further higher schools have been introduced into the legislature, and plans are also on foot for the extension of university accommodation. If these proposals be adopted provision for higher education in Japan will be more than doubled in the next few years. But even then the accommmodation will be far from sufficient to meet the situation. It will, therefore, be still a long time before educational regulations in Japan can be brought into harmony with reality, or *vice versa.*

Another phenomena of some significanca is that there is steady complaint as to the nature of education in Japan. The complaint covers all grades of education: primary, middle, high schools and universities. It is said that our education policy is fundamentally wrong. It is remarkable that while the public complains of the inffectiveness of national education it still continues to seek it with enthusiasm, and the graduates of higher institutions are in great demand in all professions as well as in business. Most of the graduates of higher schools find employment in Government offices or the leading business companies, being engaged even before they graduate. Such graduates usually rise to important positions earlier than those without the advantages of higher education. In Europe and America the advantage of a higher education is not regarded so essential to promotion, as it is in Japan. In foreign countries the graduates of higher institutions of learning have still to undergo especial preparation for the profession they choose to take up, while in Japan graduation from college is supposed to finish a man ready for anything. This difference suggests that in foreign countries the public have a deeper grasp as to the fundamentals of education, than prevails in Japan.

A further peculiarity of Japanese education is its tendency to contralization, most of the important colleges being found in Tokyo, where there are more students than any other part of the country. Such great foreign cities as London, Paris, Berlin, New York have large numbers of students, but not so many as Tokyo. American and Europe have centers of commerce, or government, or manufacture, or transportion, but no special educational centers, such as Tokyo is. The government colleges and universities outside of Tokyo do not attract even half the students that desire to come to the Tokyo colleges. In foreign countries almost every important town has a high school, but it is not so in Japan, where these institutions are only eight in number and situated in as many important centers. In the feudal days the chief town of the daimyo was a center of education for his estate; and these local capitals had great influence on education and civilization generally. Now these feudal towns have ceased to be centers of learning, though still for the most part continuing to be prefectural. But they have no schools, as a rule, Higher than the Middle grade, or the Normal grade. The instructors in such schools may be the chief teachers of young Japan, but none of them can be regarded as representative educators, or scholars, of the country. The evil of centralization should be broken down, and higher education made more universal and representative. At any rate if the peculiarities above indication were removed or ameliorated the educated of the nation would make much more satisfactory progress.

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THE TOY TRADE

By S. KAMIYAMA

NO department of Japanese industry has made more progress since the outbreak of the European war than the toy trade. Four years ago the export of Japanese toys was limited to a few varieties, such as dolls, bamboo models and so on, the total export being quite insignificant. Now, however, a great change has taken place. Last year the total value of exports in toys from Japan amounted to as much as 8,400,000 *yen*, and the total for the present year is expected to reach over 10,000,000 *yen*. Thus the country of dolls and flowers, as Japan has been facetiously called, has suddenly been transformed into a country making playthings almost every description used in foreign lands. Those who looked upon the tiny Japanese as themselves but dolls, are now surprised to find that the conntry is really the largest source of dolls for western markets.

As Labour and material for the making of toys are both plentiful and cheap in Japan, it might have been supposed that long ago Japan would have become the largest source of supply for the toy trade. But until the beginning of the present war, when the demand for toys increased owing to cutting off of supplies from Germany and Europe generally, the Japanese toy makers never attempt to enter foreign markets. The toy makers were very conservative and did not try to appeal to foreign markets. The present increase in export of toys is due wholly to the efforts put forth by the government authorities to find an opening for Japanese toys in foreign markets. The officials connected with the trade departments of the Government soon saw that in the toy business lay great possibilities for Japan; and they did their best to interest the toy-makers, and with what success we have just seen. It was the Government that supplied the samples which the toy-makers have so successfully imitated; and in addition many toys peculiar to Japan have found favour abroad.

It is in the markets of England and the United States that Japanese-made toys find their largest sale; and the demand is scarcely less steady in the Orient. The

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toy market in these regions had been monopolized by the Germans before the war. Stimulated by the shortage after the cessation of supplies from Germany, the Japanese toy-makers have risen to the emergency with remarkable facility and efficiency, meeting in a short time the special demands of the western markets. In addition to the common toys made of wood, earthenware and cotton the Japanese now make toys of rubber, metal and celluloid; and are especially clever at making mechanical toys, though the Japanese mechanical toy is not so durable as that made in the West.

Naturally with the immense increase in the making and export of toys in Japan, imports of toys have correspondingly decreased. The following table shows the progress of exports of toys during the last five years:

1913	¥2,489,792
1914	2,591,715
1915	4,533,486
1916	7,640,020
1917	8,409,518

In 1897 the export of toys from Japan amounted in value to no more than 242,764 *yen*; and in 1907, it was only 789,819 *yen*; and now it is more than ten times what it was ten years ago. Exports of toys have thus grown thirty-two-fold in twenty years.

The story of imports of toys is in reverse order. From a value of 108,813 *yen* in 1906 exports decreased to 42,091 *yen* in 1916, and the figures for the year 1917, though not yet available, are much less. It is safe to say that now Japan may regard herself as one of the leading toy countries of the world. And it is a trade that may be expect to continne. In various other lines Japan has also gained a leading place during the war; but whether this prosperity will continue when competition revives after the war, is another question. It toys, however, it is not likely that Japan will have any serious rivals. The toy trade has been created by the war for Japan; but it will not be destroyed by the cessation of the war. The reason, as already suggested, is that material and labour are much cheaper in Japan than can be possible in any western country.

Most of the wooden toys in Japan are manufactured by hand in the mountain regions of the country, where wood is plentiful at low cost. Individuals or families make them in their houses for the dealers. The chief centers for toys made in factories are Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kanagawa. Of course the great increase in freight rates caused by shortage of tonnage has had a bed effect

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on the trade in cheap goods like toys; and for this reason the Japanese toy-makers have in some cases been unable to accept orders. But they are ready to meet all demands where there is a willingness to pay for them. Exports of toys, though checked by freight conditions, continue still to increase, as the above returns tend to prove. It is probable that the export of Japanese toys to the United States this year will not be so extensive as last year, owing to the busy war conditions in that country. But considerable increase is expected in other directions, which will compensate for the falllng off in exports to America; and after the war, when freight rates return to normal figures, the export of toys from Japan will vastly increase.

Some complaints have been received as to the comparative frailty of Japanese-made toys. Every attention has been paid to remdying this defect, and in future no such complaints may be justified. Toys are now being made in a more durable manner and of better materials; and great improvements have been made in designs and finishings. The value of exports in toys sent out by the various ports may be seen as follows:

Yokohama	¥4,615,191
Kobe	2,699,172
Osaka	529,029
Nagasaki	2,343
Others	500,783
	8,409,518

Viewing the destination of exports of exports of toys from Japan more in detail it may be said that the largest supplies have gone to the following countries: British India, Staits Settlements, China, Dutch East Indies, England, France, United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have also taken considerable quantities of Japanese toys; but the largest export has been sent to the United States, amounting in value to 2,432,061 yen last year; and England comes next, taking a total value of 1,318,924 yen in 1917. The value of exports to British India and the Straits Settlements is 934,971 yen and to Australia 895,328 yen.

It is remarkable how the stastes of countries differ as to the kinds of toys preferred. The Europeans like best to import such toys as bamboo flutes, dolls, earthenwares, fans, wooden toys, cotton birds and animals, while the Americans like Christmas toys, such as birds, baskets, celluloid and paper, toy chairs, furniture suites, wooden dolls and so on. Australia

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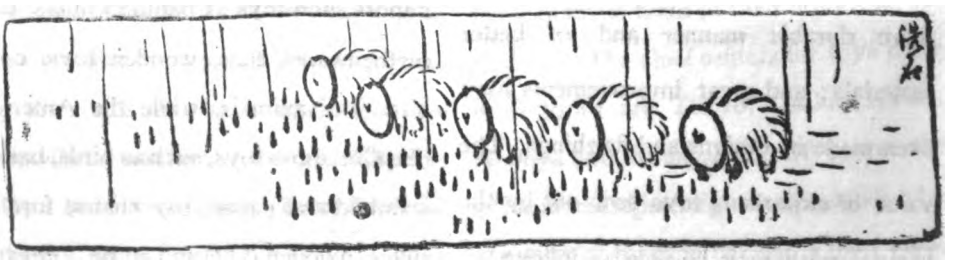
likes flutes, leaf work, glass toys, rubber dolls, toy mirrors, musical instruments. Dutch India imports chiefly such toys as metal leaf ornaments, paper and celluloid goods. India desires clay dolls, animal toys, and South America wants toy umbrellas, lanterns, bamboo models and dolls; while China prefers toy insects, rubber dolls, warships and electric cars.

The leading toy dealers of Japan are: TOKYO.—T. Hirosé, Motoiwai-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo; K. Kazama, Kojima-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo; The Toy King, Owori-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo; H. Kojimo, Yokoyama-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; C. Kuramochi, Bakuro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. In OSAKA the leading toy makers are: Y. Shinano, Shio-cho, Minamiku, Osaka; T. Takahashi, Bakurocho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; and in KOBE, 1, Nakada, Motocho, Kobé. In addition there are various toy manufacturing companies, among which may be mentioned, The Shimiza Company of Tomikoji, Yojo-kudara, Kyoto, who make dolls; K. Nagaminé, of Kuramae, Katamachi, Asakusa, Tokyo, who makes cellulloid toys; the Tokyo Wooden Toy Company, the Nagai Toy Company, the Mikado Toy Company (Kyoto). The following are leading toy exporters: Furukawa & Co., Sakae-cho, Yokohama; Hara & Co. Furo-machi, Yokohama; Ida & Co., Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; Immamura & Co., Motomachi, Yokohama; Nagaya & Co., Hasegawa-cho, Yokohama; K. Akagi, Minami-kyutaro, cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; and other Osaka men are Iwai & Co; Bessho & Co., Fuji & Co., and the Commission Company, of Chikara-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.



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THE DEMON COUPLE OF SENDAI

IN days of old there lived at Sendai a samurai named Ii Naoto whose ancestors were so successful as teachers of fencing that they won a pension of a thousand *koku* of rice a year. The head of the family, however finally blotted out the reputation of his ancestors by falling into dissipation, first descending to archery and games of chess and finally abandoning himself to gambling. His conduct cost him the friendship of many, and his uncle Saito was deeply concerned over the behaviour of the young samurai.

One day Saito visited his nephew and remonstrated with him over his loose life, warning him to return to better ways. He promised Naoto that if he should reform the uncle would get him a good wife; but the youth expressed doubt whether a woman of much worth could be persuaded to marry a degenerate like him. The uncle informed him that he knew of a woman who would be very suitable, the daughter of a samurai of higher rank than Naoto. The parents of the woman and she herself were willing for the match provided Naoto consented to give up his wayward life.

"And who might the lady be!" asked Naoto.

"She is Osada, the daughter of Hayato Takigawa, a man with an income of 3,500 *koku* of rice annually; and she is regarded as to most beautiful girl in Sendai."

"Ah," said Naoto "that is the girl to whom I have been betrothed since childhood, but since falling into evil ways I have given up the idea of marrying her, supposing that her parents would no longer consent to it. But if they are still willing for me to have her I will agree to reform and be worthy of her."

Through the mediation of Saito the wedding of the couple was duly carried out. Naoto's conduct improved, but

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alas, only for a time. One night he returned home, seeming in a mood of absentmindedness; and when his anxious wife asked him the cause of his mental abstraction, his only reply was that he had lost a game. It was a great disgrace, he admitted; and his wife was entitled to take revenge and leave him; but it could not be helped, as he must have money.

"How much money do you require?"

"I must have fifty *ryo* at least," said Naoto.

Osada somehow obtained this sum and gave it to him. She knew quite well that her husband was again taken to gambling, but she yet let him have the money, saying nothing about her suspicions. Naoto went off and soon was as poor as before. His wife gave him all her savings and pawned her clothes to get money when there was no other source left. Naoto had now used up all her dowry and her personal belongings. Even the furniture of the house had to be sold. The wife's mother visited the house and saw its desolation. She asked Osada why the house had got so empty, and only met with silence. The mother returned and told her husband about the condition in which her daughter was living.

One day Osada went to her parents and entreated them to lend her 200 *ryo*; and her father handed her over that amount. She came back and handed the money to her husband, who had prevailed on her to go for it. Naoto asked if his parents-in-law were very angry with him, and, being told that they were not, he seemed relieved. As he proceeded to take the money his wife stopped him and said that he must take it only on one condition.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed he. "Do you intend to charge me high interest for it?"

"No, that is not so! But you are a samurai, and skilful in fencing. I want you to match me in a bout of fencing. I challenge you! If you defeat me, you may have the money, but if you are worsted the money is mine!"

To this remarkable proposal Naoto consented, thinking it quite impossible that he could be defeated by a woman.

The couple went into the garden and the match began. But the dissipated husband had so long neglected his art that he was easily beaten by his wife. Surprised at his own discomfiture and still more so at the skill of his wife with a weapon, Naoto was filled with shame and anger and knew not what to do. He started to run away, but his wife called him back and led him to the ancestral shrine in the house, thus addressing him:

"Here you stand before the spirit of your father. You get a pension of one thousand *koku* of rice from the lord of the manor for the art displayed by your father, but you squander it, and your own art in fencing has gone, as I have proved by defeating you. How can you call yourself a samurai, or pretend to be a teacher of the art of the sword? Why

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not from this time make up your mind to repent and reform? Take up fencing again with a will. Practise it until you are able to defeat me!"

Naoto listened to this advice in silence; and then admitted that his wife was right. His wife handed him the 200 *ryo* and he left the house. Proceeding to Yedo he became a pupil of the noted fencing master, Yagyu, the teacher of the shogun. After practising for some five years he considered that he had regained his art sufficiently to return home and match his wife. During his absence his wife had laboured and been thrifty and had paid off all the debts incurred by her husband.

When her husband appeared he was more than surprised to find the house all in good order and better furnished than before. The strange servants standing around impressed him; they seemed not to be aware that he was the master of the house. Even the wife seemed a bit stiff, and simply requested the servant to conduct the stranger into the garden instead of into the guest room according to custom. Naoto protested that after his long absence and tiresome walk be should be permitted to rest a day or so before being tested by his wife; but she would have none of it: he must go into the garden and have the match out with her at once.

Osada said she was happy to see him again and hoped he had not been any the worse for his absence. She supposed that he would be more than a match for her now after so long a practice. Then taking up her weapon she challenged him to combat. It was a much more lively game than it had been five years before. Nevertheless the wife was still the better man! Naoto was again mercilessly undone.

"Your are fairly beaten!" exclaimed the victorious wife. And when Naoto laid down his weapon in despair and prepared to enter the house to rest, she said: "No! You cannot come in! Off you must go again and practise your art until you are a better man than your wife!"

He besought her to relent but she was firm. He requested that one night only he might sojourn with her under his own roof, but she declined. Some refreshment then was all he would ask; but this she also refused.

To Naoto the whole thing seemed an outrage; and he marched off in high dudgeon to Yedo. This time while he was practising with the first teachers of Yedo, his wife began to practise at home. His devotion to his art in Yedo had won him the diploma in three years; and now for the second time he returned hoping to win his old place at home by defeating his wife. Arriving at the front door he announced his name to the strange maid, informing her that she was to tell the mistress that Naoto had come and was ready for the match.

But this time the wife appeared all clad in her best robes; and kneeling down before her husband she welcomed him

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with due ceremony, as a wife should, now that he had taken the diploma. With tears in her eyes she saluted him warmly and explained that when he came back three years before she could not welcome him because it would interrupt his advancement in the art of fencing; and apologizing for the necessary sterness of that time, she now congratulated him on his winning the diploma of the greatest fencing master of the Empire. How pleased the spirit of his departed father would be to know of his progress and reform!

Thus by the firm and prudent handling of his wife Naoto was reformed and became an honourable samurai. Because Naoto and Osada are the only examples of man and wife equally skilled in the art of fencing to the highest degree they have been known in history as "The Demon Couple of Sendai," demon in this case simply implying indomitable.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(JAN. 25 to FEB. 25)

Jan. 27.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress repaired to the Imperial Villa at Hayama for the winter months.

Vice-admiral Oguri, who had been on important duty in the Mediterranean for some months, returned to Tokyo.

Jan. 29.—The Government decided to reconstruct the harbour works at Honto in Karafuto (Saghalien) at an outlay of 2,500,000 *yen*.

The beautiful Kegon waterfall at Chuzenji became a pillar of ice and so continued for some time.

Jan. 31.—An association for the development of literature and art was formed by certain leading scholars, journalists, politicians and business men, who will hold a meeting thereafter once a month.

Mr. Asabuki, formerly a director of the Mitsui Company and one of the foremost business men in Japan, passed away after a short illness.

Feb. 1st.—Mr. Ishibashi, a painter returned after an absence of fifteen years abroad, where he became a member of The Royal Academy of Great Britain and received a pension from the Royal Institution.

Mr. A. Sato, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, returned home.

Feb. 4.—Vice-admiral Akiyama died at Odawara. He was a distinguished tactician, and was on board Admiral Togo's flagship during the war with Russia, being the writer of the famous despatches then sent out.

Mr. T. Miyaoka, a distinguished lawyer of Tokyo, was invited by the American Bar Association to deliver a lecture at the annual meeting, and accepted the invitation.

Feb. 7.—Mr. M. Munekata, formerly governor of Tokyo and a member of the House of Peers, died.

Feb. 8.—The Japan Petroleum Company at its annual general meeting decided to increase the company's capital to 50,000,000 *yen*.

Feb. 9.—The Japanese Financial Commission under Baron Megata returned from the United States, and reported satisfactory negotiations.

Feb. 10.—An army officer from Mexico arrived for the inspection of Japan's military system.

The Marquis Hachisuka, a noted Privy Councillor and formerly lord of Tokushima, passed away at the age of 73. He lived for seven years in England for educational purposes and was at one time Japanese ambassador to Paris, governor of Tokyo and president of the House of Peers. Marquis Hachisuka was one of the three famous daimyo who made themselves thoroughly familiar with modern learning.

Feb. 14.—Professor S. Anezaki was requested to proceed to California to represent the Imperial University of Tokyo at the semi-centenary celebration of the University of California.

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Feb. 18.—Mr. N. Oshikawa, president of the Government Iron Works, for reasons not yet ascertained, committed suicide at his villa in Osaki. He was a member of the House of Peers nad formerly was Vice-minister of the Depertment of Agriculture and Commerce.

Feb. 19.—A large steamer was launched for France at the Uraga dockyard.

Feb. 20.—The Japan Raw Silk Association held a meeting and agreed to organize an Imperial Silk Trade Associaiton for the purpose of dealing with the situation brought about by the restrictions on imports in the United States, headquarters to be at Nagano.

Feb. 21.—Viscount Ishii was formally appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

In return for 200,000 tons of steel Japanese yards have agreed to supply America with the following tonnage:

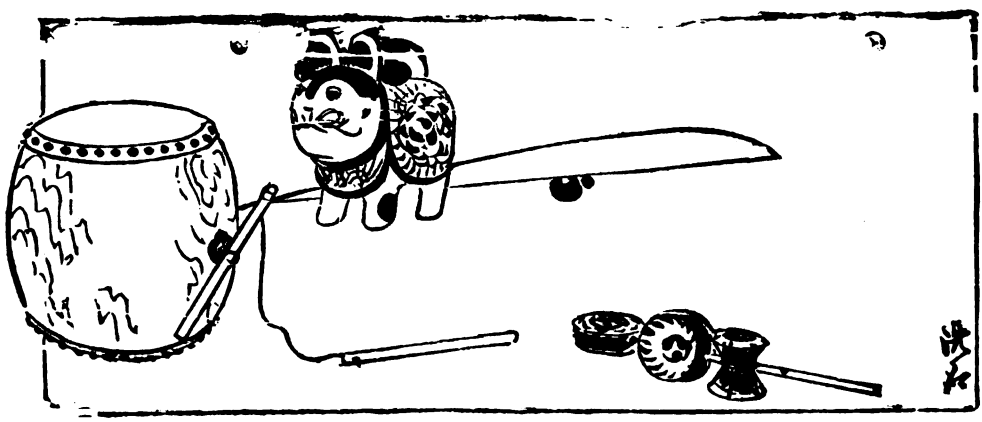
Kawasaki Dockyard	72,000 tons
Nippon Kisen	30,000 „
Suzukoi Shkai	31,000 „
Asano Dockyard	71,000 „
Uraga Dockyard	31,000 „
Yokohama Dockyard	22,000 „
Mitsubishi Dockyard	30,000 „
Yokohama Iron Works	16,000 „
Mitsui Company	20,000 „
	320,000 „

The establishment of a great Japan-American Trust Company is contemplated by leading financiers in Japan, America and China, with a capital of some 20,000,000 *yen*.

According to Government investigations the total deposits in Japanese banks amounted to 2,958,851,000 *yen*, an increase of some 1,000,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

Feb. 22.—Mr. R. Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, decided to establish a Public Library at a cost of 200,000 *yen*.

Feb. 24.—It was decided that the 19 new ships now building in Japanese yards would go to America, most of them being over 12,000 tons.



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CURRENT JAPAESE THOUGHT

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Imperial Princes to go Abroad

It is reported that in return for the courtesy accorded by His Britannic Majesty in bestowing on the Emperor of Japan the rank of Field Marshal of the British Army it is the intention of the Imperial Court to despatch an Imperial Envoy to the Court of St. James after the conclusion of the war. It is probable that for this mission H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi will be selected. It is also reported that the Imperial Crown Prince will go abroad at a favourable oportunity, and that other members of the Imperial family will proceed abroad for purposes of special study. To foreigners, and especially to Englishmen, it has always been a matter of surprise that this policy has not been adopted more fully by the princely families of Japan. In the earlier stages of Japan's intercourse with Europe and America it seems that more of her leading families sent members abroad to familiarize themselves with the life and thought of the West. According to certain papers in England the Prince of Wales is to start on a tour of the world, with special reference to the British colonies, on the conclusion of peace. It has, of course, always been a policy of the British Royal Family to show this interest in the outlying portions of the Empire; and both the present King and his father made tours of the overseas Empire while Prince of Wales. The present Emperor of Japan visited Chosen while Crown Prince; which was taken to mark the beginning of a similar policy. What we should like to see most of all would be a visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan and a visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan to Great Britain. Until the princely Houses of both nations begin to exchange visits in this way a perfectly mutual understanding is less possible. We do not go so far as to suggest that such an understanding is impossible until marriages take place between the highest classes of both nations; for the present war in Europe has occurred in spite of such marriages between members of the noble houses of the belligerents. Yet

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we cannot suppose that a complete understanding between races is easy until they make such approaches to a common civilization as will encourage their princely houses to intermarry, or at least take delight in exchanging visits.

Extension of Suffrage

Under the influence of similar movements abroad there is a growing agitation in Japan for extension of the right of franchise. Out of a population of some 60,000,000 in Japan not more than 1,600,000 enjoy the right to vote; and it is now felt by an increasing number of Japanese citizens that Japan should fall into line with the more advanced countries and extend the vote to all the more intelligent of her subjects. In connection with a meeting held for the furtherance of this object in Tokyo some time ago four men were arrested by the police for advocating universal suffrage, on the ground that such theories savor of Socialist propaganda. The *Hochi Shimbun*, while not going so far as to propose universal suffrage, strongly advocates an extension of the franchise. So long as no more than 2 per cent of the Japanese population have any voice in the Government of the nation the *Hochi* thinks it impossible that Japan can enjoy representative government. It is to the interest of the country that the franchise shall be given to as many intelligent citizens as possible. This is the view of British statesmen, and even in Germany it is beginning to find advocates. Is Japan going to remain behind these countries? The Kenseikai Party has formulated a bill for the extension of the franchise and presented it to the Imperial Diet; and the *Hochi* hopes that all parties will sink their differences and support the bill. The *Hochi* ascribes the increasing and widespread corruption in Japanese politics to the very limited number of voters and the facilities afforded election canvassers for bribery. If the nation is to expect any development of political morality, the growth of constiutional ideas and the purification of electorates the franchise must be extended.

Trade With America

Trade between Japan and the United States last year was the largest on record but it is feared that recent restrictions on account of the war way reduce the total turnover for the present year. Japan's exports to the United States last year amounted to 478,000,000 yen; but at the present rate it may not reach above 240,000,000 for this year, which will mean a considerable reduction of Japan's excess of exports

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over imports. If there should come about an unfavourable balance of trade with America the economic effect on Japan would be most unfavourable. Among Japanese exports to the United States tea, silk, braids, silk habutae, silk handkerchiefs, tablecloths, hats, porcelain, mats, matting, and toys together reach a total value of 371,000,000 *yen*, or some 80 per cent of Japan's total exports to that country. As these items may be classed under luxuries in time of war the situation looks pessimistic. Already American trade restrictions have caused a heavy slump in some lines.

Britishers in Japan

It is safe to say that no British exiles in foreign lands have done more voluntary service to aid the Empire in the present crisis than those residing in Japan. Personally and by gifts this service has been most exemplary. Though not domiciled in England the Britishers in Japan have tried to the best of their ability to contribute to the expenses of the war, thus making up for not paying taxes at home. Their contributions have been to almost every section of aid organized by the home authorities. In 1915 the sum given by British subjects in Japan to the various objects proposed by the home authorities amounted 3,948.52 *yen*; in 1916 the amounted reached 9,874.69 *yen* and in 1917, 12,571.43 *yen* in addition to sums amounting to some 3,300 pounds sterling. Personal service, too, has been something remarkable. Out of the 1,337 males of all ages in Japan, who are British subjects, no less than 175 have joined his Majesty's forces direct from Japan, while 98 members of British families resident in Japan have joined the Brirish army from other places. As many as 325 of those remaining in Japan have registered themselves as ready to proceed home for service when called upon to go. Thus the total number both serving and registered for service is 500, or 37 per cent of the resident British male population; and if the 98 from Japan who joined at home were included the percentage would rise to 44. It may safely be said that the great majority of of the remaining 56 per cent are men far over military age and would not be used. Even some of these have applied for service and been refused on grounds of age. It is also safe to say that those of military age not yet called home are men in very important positions and cannot be spared, because their services are considered necessary to the security of British interests out here. Most of the men who volunteered from Japan have

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gone home at their own expense, and others have been aided in such expense by the British Association in Japan. Another significant fact is that some of the men from Japan are still kept under half pay by the firms that allowed them to go home to join up; which speaks much for the Patriotism of some of the British firms in Japan. Of the Britishers from Japan now in the army some 37 have fallen on the field of battle, and some have been awarded tokens of distinction for heroism. As most of the men of military age in Japan are persons of education, the greater portion of those who have joined the army at home were given commissions and as officers they have won for themselves the commendation of their superiors, as men who bravely led their comrades into action. It may further be said that the investments of British subjects in Japan in British war bonds have been extensive.

Japan and Russia

It seems now as though Japan will be compelled by force of circumstances to send troops into Russia to prevent German occupation of the grain regions of that country, the seizure of the railways eastward and the immense supplies of munitions that Japan and the United States have been pouring into Russia for the last two years, most of which are presumably still in tact. Japan, of course, has no ambition to undertake so colossal a task as the patrolling of so vast a region; but as an Ally she is ready to do so if her colleagues so decide. The most difficult aspect of the operation will be to win the good-will of the Russian people, disarming them of all prejudice and suspicion as regards the motive of Japan. The Japanese press is unanimous in the assertion that the nation has absolutely no ulterior interest in Russia. She simply wants to preclude Germany utilizing the situation in Russia to the detriment of the Allied cause. Japan will go into Russia for just the same reason as Britain is forcing her way into Belgium: namely, to drive out the enemy of both Belgium and Britain. That Germany in Russia is a menace to Japan there can be no doubt, to say nothing of Russia being used against the Allies. A further difficulty is the large

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number of German prisoners of war in Siberia. Of these there are said to be as many as 180,000; and owing to the present disorder they are escaping and arming to aid the case of their country. There must be nearly a million German and Austrian prisoners of war in Russia as a whole; and these, if armed, would be a formidable obstruction to Allied interests. Already German spies are unmerous in East Russia and some are also in Japan. In the Japanese press there have been rumours of the Germans sending submarines and aeroplanes to the Pacific by way of Russia; but probably there is no foundation for such reports. There is no doubt that the appearance of an enemy aeroplane over Tokyo would be the quickest way to awake more interest in the war in Japan; but the experiment would be too dangerous to permit. It is safe to say that no such danger will ever threaten Japan, with her efficient army and guards in Korea and Manchuria. When the time comes for intervention Japan will be in a position to throw an army of a million or more troops into the region to be occupied. That Japan is prepared for any emergency there can be no doubt; and so long as this is true the Allies need have no apprehension.

Evading Conscription

In the Tokyo press have appeared some remarkable remarks by a Japanese army officer with regard to means adopted by some of the young men of Japan in evading conscription. The *Jiji Shimpo* gives these facts at length, and deplores the devices used to escape serving the army. Though the number attempting to evade conscription is not so large as formerly, it is still sufficiently large to attract public attention. Some try to keep out of the army by retaining their names on school registers as students. Others resort to the trick of injuring their bodies, knowing that maimed persons are exempt from military service. The usual methods adopted include inserting some foreign object in the ear to cause deafness; cutting off a finger; using medicine to produce piles. Among the more common means are those connected with certain superstitions. Some believe that

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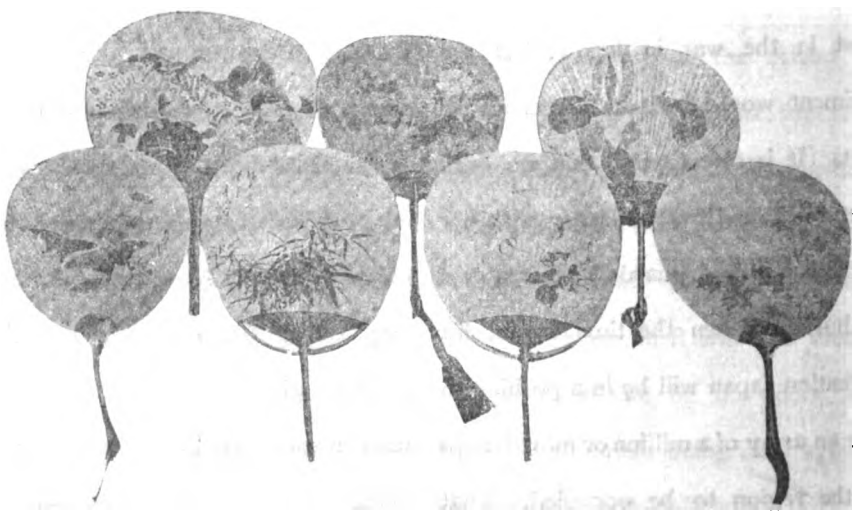
if they come up for examination by the military surgeon with the string of a woman's garment in their clothes, or wearing women's footgear, they will escape selection for the army. Some carry on their persons offerings stolen from Buddhist altars. The idea of all those mentioned above is that such acts render them unclean in the eyes of the gods; hence they will be rejected by the war god who chooses men for the army. There are youths who believe that if they swallow three beans, or eat rice offered on a Buddhist altar, or sew a flag stolen from a shrine of the rice god in their garments, they will escape conscription. With such attempts at evasion the officers in charge are said to deal very severely, and usually manage to extort confession as to the true state of affairs in each case.



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ANTI-GOVERNMENT MASS MEETING IN TOKYO BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE

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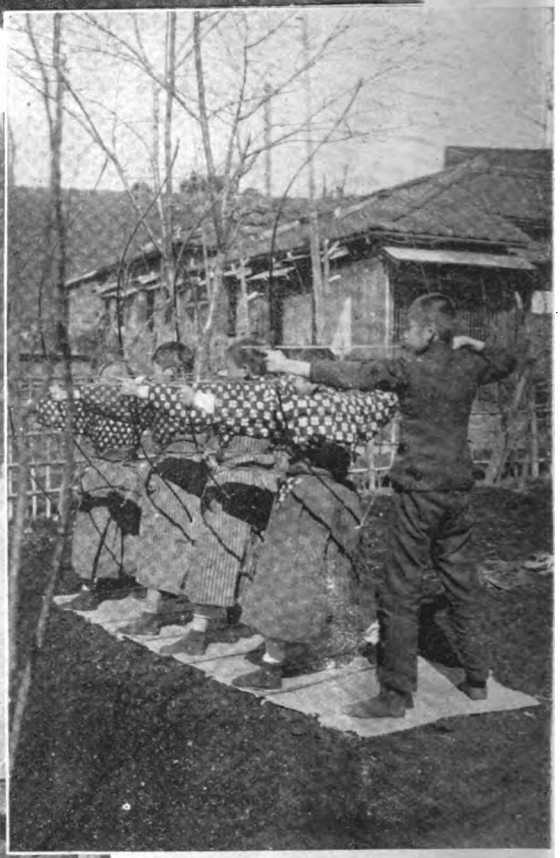

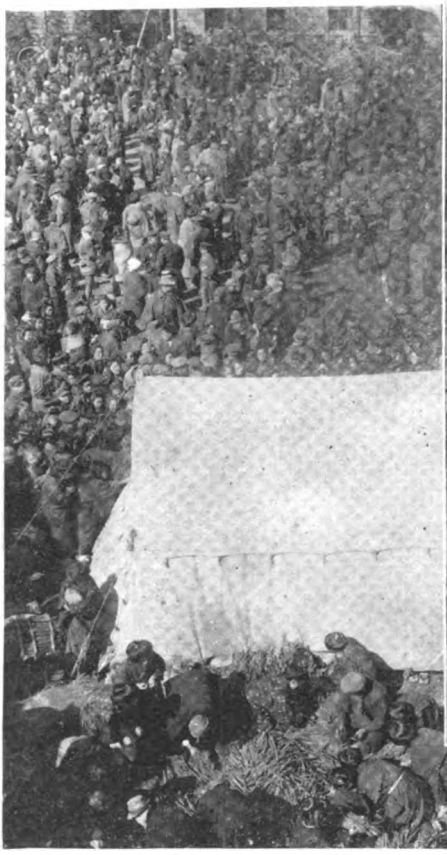

1. MEMORIAL DAY AT TOKYO HIGH SCHOOL
2. ARCHERY AT A TOKYO PRIMARY SCHOOL
3. NEW VEGETABLE MARKET FOR THE POOR

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CAVALRY MANOEUVRES AT TOYOHASHI

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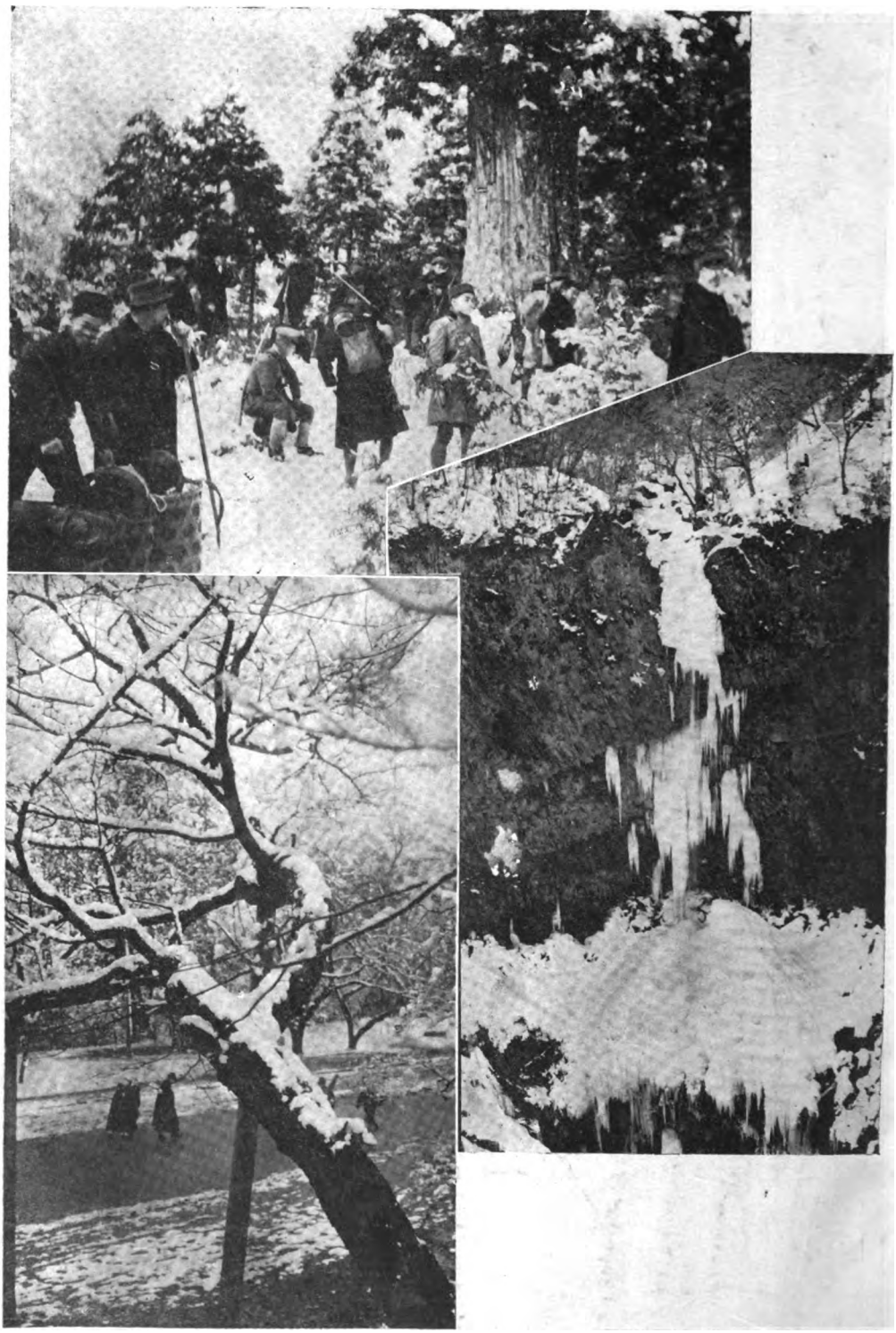

WINTER IN JAPAN

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